CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
87 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,099—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1893.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.L.	MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th „
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B.	HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	25th „
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

12th July. 26th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	600	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	6th July 1893.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Aug. „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

TEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 1, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
25th July, 22nd Aug. and 20th September.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 10th July.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 27th, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 12th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 9th July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,534 tons, on the 7th July calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th July, 1893. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

FAR FAR AND AWAY THE BEST!!

MOTHER DUDLEY'S

"CHELLANGE" TOOTH-ACHE CURE.

GIVES instantaneous relief in Tooth and Ear-ache no matter however severe and arising through whatever cause. Saves extraction and brings sound and refreshing sleep.

4s. 6d. per case, with Directions, of all Chemists.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL.

CRICKET.

BALLS, CRICKET—	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam, each	4 0	4 8
Do. Treble Seam each	5 0	5 10
Do. Four Seam, registered..each	5 12	6 8
Eclipse composition each	1 12	2 0
Duke's Double Seam, first quality each	4 0	4 8
Do. Treble do. do. each	5 12	6 8
Boys' each from	1 4	1 2
to	2 0	2 4
BATS, All Cane, A quality each	10 8	11 12
Do. do. B „ each	8 8	9 8
Do. do. C „ each	6 8	7 4
BATS, Boys' each from	1 8	1 11
to	2 12	3 2
Do. Patent Exceller each	15 0	17 0
Do. Cobbett's, All Cane each	11 12	13 0
Do. Frowd's Driver each	17 0	19 0
TREACHER'S Boys' Cricket Set, and Bats, with Rules, in a Stout Box	10 8	11 12

FOOTBALL.

Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with the best Hide Leather specially dressed—

ASSOCIATION BALLS—			
Nos.	4	5	6
Cash Rs.	6-0	6-12	7-8 each.
Credit „	6-12	7-8	8-8 „
RUGBY BALLS—			
Nos.	4	5	6
Cash „	5-4	6-8	7-4 „
Credit „	6-0	7-4	8-4 „

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Pumps for inflating Foot-Balls		3 6	3 14
Shin Guards per pair	from	1 12	2 8
	to	2 0	3 0

Spare Insides best Vulcanized-Rubber—			
Nos.	4	5	6
Cash Rs.	2-0	2-4	2-12
Credit „	2-4	2-8	3-0

TENNIS, BADMINTON, POLO. RACQUETS. GOLF. &c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
„ 1 Large „ „	5 12	„ 5 Medium	4 0
		„ 4 Large	4 12
		„ 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
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WHISKY IN JARS.
"BACHELOR'S JARS."

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
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CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1893.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
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CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their Prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in Strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved and engine-turned Cases, with Key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance Rs. 75 and	95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
- KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
- EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
- RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
- FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
- "NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
- BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.

TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 „	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ „	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4 „	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾ „	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 „	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 „	„	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IMPORTANT.—VENDORS & BUYERS of second-hand MACHINERY in working order will save time and trouble by registering their goods or inquiring at—
FRAMJI COWASJI,
ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTION,
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

NEWAR! NEWAR!!

FOR the best and strongest Newar (or cotton tape) for Newar beds, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE S. S. "THORNDALE" has ARRIVED from LONDON and MIDDLESBRO VIA KARACHI and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Packages containing Turpentine, &c., if not taken delivery of at once, will be discharged at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 5th July, 1893.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MILLOWNERS in Bombay, will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 11th July, 1893, at 4 P.M., to consider the question of the CONTINUANCE of SHORT TIME after the 28th instant, when the present agreement for short time expires.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Millowners' Association, Bombay, 5th July, 1893.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari is prepared to receive Tenders for the Opium Farm of the Town and Island of Bombay, for one year, commencing from 1st August, 1893, and ending on 31st July, 1894, on conditions which may be ascertained on application to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

2. Applications for the Farm should be submitted to the Collector on or before noon on SATURDAY, the 15th July, 1893.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Poona, 1st July, 1893.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received again by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 24th day of July, 1893, for the construction of a Bullock Stable, Store Rooms, and Offices at Dadur.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Re. one be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Two-Thousand to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 5th July, 1893.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received again by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1893, for the CONSTRUCTION of CHALS for Begaries, at Bori Bunder.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Re. one be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Two thousand to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 5th July, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KAHANDAS KALIDAS PAREKH, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

GOKALDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, son of the said deceased..........Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

W. LANE,
The 3rd Day of July, 1893.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR and JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petitioner for Probate of the last will and Testament of THAKAR MADHAVJI DAMODAR, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

NARANJI PARSHOTAM KHIMJEE PARSHOTAM, Executors named in the Will..........Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

W. LANE,
The 3rd Day of July, 1893.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR and JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undermentioned Elephants, the property of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH'S GOVERNMENT will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 25th July, 1893, (11th Audy, 1068,) at the Huzur Office, Trevandrum:—

No.	Name.	Tusker or Cow.	Probable age.
1	Kutti Ganapathi	Tusker.	11
2	Sridharen	Do.	9
3	Bala Gopalen	Do.	8
4	Ananta Krishnen	Do.	8
5	Jagut Bhanu	Do.	6
6	Janardanan	Do.	6
7	Todupula Sridharen	Do.	5
8	Kutti Sree Nilakuntan	Do.	5
9	Kochayyappen	Do.	3
10	Muvattupula Kutti Sree Nilakuntan	Do.	2½
11	Kutti Kesavan	Do.	1½
12	Madathurai Mani Kantan	Do.	1
13	Todupula Kutti Tiru Nilakuntan	Do.	1
14	Muvattupula Narayani	Female.	12
15	Kanjirapully Gouri	Do.	7
16	Kochu Manikka	Do.	5
17	Elam Gouri	Do.	3

1. Intending bidders are required to deposit a sum of British Rupees 50 each before the auction begins, and no one will be allowed to bid who has not paid the deposit.

2. The elephant will be knocked down to the highest bidder who shall, thereupon, pay one-third of the purchase money, inclusive of the deposit, and the remaining two-thirds within 7 days from date of sale.

3. Unsuccessful bidders will have their deposits returned to them.

4. On payment of the whole amount, a certificate of sale will be issued and also a pass on application.

5. In default of the payment of the whole of the purchase-money within 7 days the sale shall be void. The purchaser shall forfeit the one-third of the purchase money already paid, and shall further be held responsible for any loss arising on re-sale, but will not be entitled to any profit.

6. The expenses of the feed and keep of the animal from the date of purchase until it is handed over to the purchaser shall be borne by him.

7. The elephants may be inspected on the premises of the Huzur Cutcherry, two days previous to the date of sale, and intending bidders must satisfy themselves as to the age, good health and serviceable qualities of the animal before bidding. A lot knocked down may not be rejected on the ground that the description was erroneous.

8. When an elephant is knocked down, the bidder shall take all risks from the time his bid is accepted until he obtains actual possession of the animal on payment of the price.

9. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any bid without assigning a reason.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 12th June, 1893.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In Pamphlet form),
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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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Head Master:—Revd. WILFRID H. ISAACS, M.A.

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TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

ALL kinds of Produce and Stores imported and exported on LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.

H. L. TOTTENHAM,
General Merchant,
2, Fenchurch Avenue,
London, E. C.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA.

CAPITAL ....$ 500,000
RESERVE..........over $3,000,000

POLICIES covering risk against loss by FIRE on Merchandise, Buildings, Mills, Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Clubs, Hotels and other Property, in Bombay or Up-Country, issued on very FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India
IS THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY THREE THINGS:

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000

Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates:—

Rs. 11 2 0, at age 21 next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0 „ 25 „
Rs. 16 4 0 „ 30 „
Rs. 21 1 0 „ 35 „
Rs. 29 0 0 „ 40 „

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE!

In 1892.......... Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date .... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to..........£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
„ 1880 ....£833,078
„ 1885 ....£966,107
„ 1891 ....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to.......... £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

[illegible]

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, [illegible]
Hummum Street.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	97
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	78xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1[illegible]
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	180
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	316
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	93xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c.	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35[illegible]
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	1[illegible]
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	865xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		457
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 960
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,370
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	1324
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,225
French	300	500	all	100	450
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	117½
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	355
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	117½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	415
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	240
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	575
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1[illegible]	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	175
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	227½
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	945

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	480
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	72
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	800	1,000	1,000	30	615
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	350
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,030
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	890
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	670
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	400
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	390
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	490
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	680
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1 500	500	500	Rs. 5.	670
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	600
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	190
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	100
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	171
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Rukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	880
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,300
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Maneckjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,490
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	400
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	580
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	980
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	565xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	435
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
w nishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	250
Western India	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	550

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24-8	
China Leaf	" 24-6	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 23-14	"
Do. do. new	" 23-12	"
Australia do.	" 24-5	
Bombay do.	" 24-4	
English Sovereigns	" 15-10	
Do. Drazoes	" 15-9	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 105-12	
Do. 17½ do.	" 108	
Carolus Dollars	" 203	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 200	"
Five-Francs	" 200	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
The Australian Novelty Company, Skating Rink.
Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis' Lecture, Framji Kavasji Institute, 5-30 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 4th:—Goalpara (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday:—Avala (s), from Cardiff; Thorndale (s), London; and Loodiana (s), Akyab.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Golden Fleece (bq), for Mauritius; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are not required to attend at the High Court, until Saturday, the 8th instant, at 10 a.m.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Thorndale entered the dock yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf, closes at Karachi, at 8 a.m. to-day, the 6th instant.

Rangers F. C.—There will be a practice game to-day, at 5-30 p.m., on the Cooperage, with the assistance of members of the North Lancashire Regiment's team. Players are requested to be punctual.

The B. E. I. Association Death Benefit Fund.—The adjourned annual general meeting of the subscribers to the above Fund, will be held at the *Bombay East Indian* office, Fort, on Friday.

Lecture.—Under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Union, the Ven'ble Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis will deliver a public lecture on "Some Reflections on Liberty, Ethical and Political," at the Framji Kavasji Institute, this afternoon, at 5-30 p.m.

Postal Notice.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Thisbe, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 6th instant.

A missing Wife.—Venayak Janardhan, residing at Sonapoor Lane, reports to the police, that his wife, named Guzra, aged twenty-two years, left home on the evening of Tuesday last, taking with her wearing apparel and ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 27, and has not since returned home.

Run over by a Dog-Cart.—Shallam Daniel, aged eighteen years, residing at Oomerkhady Road, was, on Tuesday evening, going along Parel Road, when he was knocked down, and run over by a dog-cart, driven by Mr. J. R. Bapty. Shallam, who sustained a fracture to one of his right ribs, was at once conveyed to the J. J. Hospital.

Arya Sangit Mandli.—Under the presidentship of Mr. Ratanchand Vanmali, the fifth general meeting of the members of this Mandli was held on Monday, at the Mandli's Rooms, Mint Road. After adopting the yearly report and accounts for the year ending December last, the following gentlemen were appointed as office-bearers and members of the managing committee for the current year. President, Mr. Ratanchand Vanmali; vice-president, Mr. Hemraj Pragjee; hon. secretary, Mr. Sunderlal G. Varma; joint treasurers, Mr. Ranchoddas Moorlidhur and Mr. Damodar Soonderdas; members Mr. Jewandas Vallabdas and Mr. Laljee Virjee. After the usual vote of thanks to the chair the meeting dispersed.

The Velibai Charitable Dispensary.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 2,748 patients were treated in the month of June last. Amongst them 1,987 were Hindoos, 681 Mahomedans, 68 Parsees, and 12 Christians. Of the Hindoos, who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary, 272 were from Punchvati, 1,294 from Nasik, and 421 from adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans 608 from Nasik, and 73 from adjacent villages; of the Parsees 36 from Nasik and 32 from other villages; and of the Christians 4 from Nasik, and 8 from surrounding villages. Twenty-five minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were also performed at the dispensary during the month.

Dishonest Cart-Drivers.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Grennan, brought up on remand and charged Vithoo Dhanajee, Luxman Raghoo, and Kanji Dharamsey, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain bales of piece-goods, valued at Rs. 2,000, the property of Kanjee Dharamsey. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Mehta, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that there was not the slightest doubt that the accused were entrusted with the bales of piece-goods to convey them in their carts, to the complainant's godown, at Narielwadi. Instead of doing so they took them to a room, at Koombarwada, which they had previously rented, with dishonest intentions. It seemed to his Worship that the first accused was instigated by somebody to take the bales to the room, and as this was his first appearance in the police court, the Magistrate took a lenient view of the case and sentenced Vithoo to one year's rigorous imprisonment for criminal breach of trust in respect of four bales of piece-goods, remarking that the offence was a very serious one. The Magistrate convicted the second and the third accused of aiding and abetting the first accused in the commission of the offence, and sentenced each of them to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ESPLANADE BAND FUND.

The subscriptions towards the expenses of the Bands, playing at the Esplanade Bandstand, can scarcely be said to flow in. So far the only response to the invitation for donations is represented by the following:—

	R.	a.
Bertie...	1	0
Pussy...	0	8

HIGH COURT.—July 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

14-92—Chalk W and S—Khunderao Narayen vs Madavrao Madhowrao—Thakurdas D and E.
27-92—Chalk W and S—Pacotti San Joao vs Dagree, Widow of Dama Boodia—T A Bland.
25-92—H S Dikshit—Hajee Sidick Hajee Gool Mahomed vs Abdool Latiff Hajee Sidick—Edgelow and G.
3-93—Edgelow and G—Abdool Latiff Hajee Sidick vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Gool Mahomed—H S Dikshit.
1-83—Ardesir H and D—Mohanlal Jethabhai vs Mugonlal Purshotumdas, the guardian of Bai Jadao—Little, S. N and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

2-92—Bicknell, M and M—Hajrabai vs Hajee Latiff Abdulla—Thakurdas D and C.
31-93—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdulla David Sassoon and others vs Shamjee Govindji and others—Bicknell, M and M.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice Starling.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

19-93—J C Cama for pauper—Sookunbai vs Kooverbai and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

1-90—Bhaishunker and K—Dalsookram Hargowan vs Kumar Shri Samatsinghji—Nanu and H—Part heard.
567-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samatsinghji vs Dalsookram Hurgowan—Bhaishunker and K.
82-88—Shamrao and P—Dossajee Essajee and another vs Tarachand Ganesham—Little, S, N and B.
510-92—Chalk, W and S—Kikabai and another vs Gujanand Dunjee and another—Bicknell, M and M.
434-87—Edgelow and G—Hurgowandas Coobaredas vs Junus Hajee Ahmed—Bhaishunker and K.
493-92—H S Dikshit—Joosubbai Essa vs Syed Abdool Kader Sha Khadiri and another—T. A. Bland.
89-93—Edgelow and G—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Prembai and another—Bicknell, M and M.
60-92—Tyabji and D—Maneckbai vs Thakersey Govindji—Mansukhlal, D and J.
111-92—Wadia and G—Shaik Abdool Hoosein Lalmeya and another vs Mariamboo and another.

It is encouraging, says the librarian of the Richmond Free Public Library, to note that in the lending department there has been a substantial increase in the issue of books of a more serious class of literature accompanied by a proportionate diminution in the issue of works of prose fiction. This is ascribed in great measure to the fact that towards the end of the year some five hundred new works of "an interesting and instructive character" were added to the library. It is to be feared, however, that the reader of this cheering passage will be a little disappointed when he turns to the "Table of Issues," wherein it appears that hungry as Richmond has shown itself for solid information, the applications for works of fiction in the past year were over sixty thousand, while philosophy and theology together figure only for 893, biography and correspondence for 2,366, history and travels for 3,750, and art and science for 2,639.

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE MANAGER OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, the further hearing of the case against Clarence Arthur Ellis, lately office manager of the Church Missionary Society in Bombay, who stands charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of certain sums of money, belonging to the Society, was proceeded with before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused.

Rev. W. G. Peel, being further examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said that he had, on the 27th March last, given to the accused a sum of Rs. 828, to be lodged in the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Indian Fund. This was produced by the accused from the safe. Witness had previously given the accused Rs. 193 and also Rs. 170 in cash. The entries appeared in the rough cash-book in the accused's handwriting. The sum was received from Miss McComas. There were three pay-in-slips prepared on the 29th March, the counterfoils of which were in the handwriting of Vasudev. These slips were prepared for Rs. 828. (The counterfoils of the slips were produced and marked for identification). The Bank pass-book for the Indian Fund did not show the receipt of Rs. 637-4-6, out of the sum of Rs. 828. Only two sums were shown as received, namely, Rs. 141-6-6 and Rs. 50, on the 27th March last When witness had finished signing the pay slips and counterfoils, they were handed to Mr. Ellis. Witness found the pay-in-slip for Rs. 637-4-6 in the safe when it was forced open on the 10th of May. Witness, therefore, charged the accused with misappropriating that sum of Rs. 637-4-6, which was not forthcoming.

Witness then proceeded to give evidence with regard to the allegation made in his second information, namely, that the accused had received Rs.341 from the collecting peons on account of the Nassik Orphanage Fund, but he had lodged only Rs. 236 in the Bank, leaving a balance of Rs. 105, which was not accounted for, and which the witness said the accused had misappropriated. Witness said he knew nothing about the fund until early in February. Mr Roberts wrote to witness in February, saying that witness should see about the Nassik Orphanage Fund, as he (Mr. Roberts) could not get any information about it from Mr. Ellis. Witness then asked the accused "How was it that there was a complaint about items of certain sums of money not being properly entered?" The accused replied that an item was wrongly credited to the Indian Fund account, but it would be transferred again. Some time after that Mr. Roberts had come down to Bombay, and in his presence witness asked the accused where had the Nassik pass-book been? The accused replied that it was sent back two days ago. But witness found it in the safe on the 10th May when he forced open the safe. It was wrapped up in the same cover, in which it was sent to the accused by Mr. Roberts. It bore the post stamp of 31st January, 1893. Mr. Roberts returned to Nassik and the correspondence regarding the pass-book continued. Mr. Roberts informed the witness that he had not received the pass-book. On witness enquiring of the accused about the same, the accused showed an entry made in the book regarding the payment for registration of the pass-book to Rev. A. W. Roberts. After seeing the entry and the receipt of the registration produced by the accused, witness put the matter in the hands of the Presidency Post Master.

Witness speaking to the charge said that the total of collection of subscriptions entered in the book in the handwriting of the people who gave the amounts showed that a sum of Rs. 341 was paid. The Nassik pass-book showed that the accused had paid only Rs. 236 into the Bank on the 8th March, 1893; the date was subsequent to the day on which the accused said in the presence of Mr. Roberts that he had made it all right and the pass-book had been sent back to Nassik. According to the system of the Society's office the accused ought to have informed the witness that he had received the money and the same should not have been sent to the Bank without witness's knowledge. While taking charge as secretary of the Society witness understood that he had to superintend all the monies that would come to the office. It was accused's duty to have informed the witness of all the monies received in the office. Witness only was the responsible officer of the Society for the money that passed through the office and that came into the office.

Mr. Kirkpatrick here stated that on the 27th March last, Mr. Peel had drawn a check of Rs. 15-12-8 on the Bank of Bombay in favour of the English Fund against the Church Missionary Society Indian Fund for the purpose of transferring the amount from one fund into the other. The check was not crossed but was payable to the bearer. The pay-in-slip was made and handed over to the accused. The accused did not pay the check into the Bank. The accused having kept the check for two months with himself presented it for payment. But the Bank refused payment as the payment was stopped.

The learned counsel wished to lead evidence on that subject.

Mr. Byrne objected to this on the ground that the complainant's solicitors had, in a letter to the accused's solicitors, intimated that they would in the first instance proceed with the three charges only. The three charges were gone into, and they were not ready for the fourth one.

After some discussion the Magistrate ruled that it would be prejudicial to the accused if this subject was also gone into, and therefore he thought the prosecution had better confine itself to the three charges as previously arranged.

The witness continuing said that he had been to the accused's house, at Bellasis Road.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Do you know if the accused has any other source of income besides his salary?

Mr. Byrne objected to the question on the ground of irrelevancy.

Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted that it was very material to find out if the accused had any other source of income besides his salary, to permit him to live in the fashion he did.

Mr. Byrne: How can the witness say whether there is any other source of income or not?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: And therefore I put the question. He might say if he can.

Witness: My knowledge of the subject is from what the accused has told me himself.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Then that would be quite relevant indeed.

The Magistrate disallowed the question.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that he had done with the witness.

Mr. Byrne reserved the cross-examination, remarking that he had only attended the case during Mr. Roughton's absence, to take notes and see that the sitting might not be wasted.

The Magistrate observed that as a rule such kind of cases were sent to the Sessions unless in cross-examination they were reduced to such a state as to enable his Worship to pronounce judgment at once.

The cross-examination of Mr. Peel was then reserved.

Rev. A. H. Bowman, clergyman in charge of Girgaum Church, being examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said that he knew the accused whom he paid money about once a week. The money he gave to the accused was chiefly collections during the church service. It was the duty of the accused to enter the money into the book kept in the office for the purpose. On page 24 of the Indian Fund cash-book he found entries regarding Rs. 102-9-4 and Rs. 26-10-0 as paid on the 2nd January, and Rs. 91-6-0 paid on the 9th January. The latter amount was actually paid on the 6th January. On the 19th March witness paid Rs. 56-9 and Rs. 141-12-3, and Rs. 1-2-3 to the accused. The accused had entered those sums as received on the 22nd March. Witness also paid Rs. 75 on the 18th March. Witness would, on oath, say that he had paid all these sums to the accused.

Mr. Kirkpatrick here drew attention of the Court that the total of amounts given by the witness was Rs. 274-4-6 and Mr. Peel had sworn that he had paid two sums, namely, Rs. 193 and Rs. 170 to the accused. Those two added to the total Rs. 274-4-6 formed Rs. 637-4-6 the whole cash in the accused's hands.

Witness continuing said that on the 4th May he was in the Church Missionary Society's office. The committee of the East Indian Fund met there on that day. He was in the office at the time when Mr. Ellis left the office. There was a safe in the office and witness noticed the accused lock the safe and put the key in his pocket. Witness saw him leave the office with the key; since then he had not seen the accused again in the office. Witness had also seen Mr. Glaskin in the office. Witness asked the accused who Mr. Glaskin was, and the accused told him he was a friend of his and had been there to write some letters. He was there for a couple of weeks.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Vasudev Palande, a clerk in the office of the C. M. S. examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick said that he had been in the Society's service for six years. He had no authority to act except under the orders of the secretary or the manager and except under specific orders from them, he could not do anything with regard to cash or cheques. He had never opened the safe which was in the accused's charge without his orders or in his absence. All monies were kept by the accused. The accused produced all the monies from the safe when they were to be sent to the Bank. The pay-in-slips were prepared by the accused. Witness sometimes prepared them under orders from him. Witness never sent money to the Bank or drew up pay-in-slips himself. Counting of the monies and the preparing of the slips were done by the secretary and the accused, and if it was too late to be sent to the Bank the monies were kept in the safe until next morning by the accused. The monies were taken to the Bank either by Babaji or Arjoon sepoy. The pass-books brought back by the sepoys from the Bank were locked and kept in the safe by the accused. The lodgment docket books were kept in the safe. The counterfoils of the pay-in-slips were kept in a wooden box, the key of which was kept by the accused. Witness knew that Mr. Peel had been making enquiries about certain vouchers, this was done when Mr. Ellis was away at Matheran on leave. Witness searched for the vouchers but could not find them. Such vouchers were kept on a file. On Mr. Peel asking the witness to search for the vouchers again, witness could not find it on the file of I. F. and S. When the accused returned from Matheran Mr. Peel asked him an explanation about the Rs. 480 to be paid to Mr. Mowat. While witness was away Mr. Peel had gone to his house. When witness returned to the office he was told by Mr. Peel that the accused had filed those vouchers.

The case was at this stage adjourned until to-day, at 2-30 p.m.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presided at the weekly sitting of the Insolvency Court, and disposed of the following business:—

RE BHOJRAJ MOHANDAS.

Mr. Inverarity, for an opposing creditor, appeared to oppose an application, which was to be made on behalf of the insolvent for an interim order.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said that he was to apply for an interim order, and that the insolvent had no time to reply to the affidavits filed by the opposing creditor, copies of which were received late on Tuesday evening. The learned counsel applied for a week's time with protection, as a warrant of arrest had been issued against the insolvent.

His Lordship granted Mr. Manker's application.

RE THAKER VALLUBHDAS PREMJI.

Mr. Russell, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a month's interim order.

RE CANJI NATHA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of an opposing creditor, applied for a rule "nisi," calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not forthwith proceed with his petition.

The rule was granted, and made returnable within a fortnight.

RE ISHWARDAS AMRATLAL.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, appeared to support the rule granted against the insolvent, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be committed to jail for contempt of court in not filing his schedule.

The insolvent appeared in person and replied that he could not carry out the order of the court as he was unable to file his schedule without the books of account, which were with his partner, and to which he had no access.

Mr. Manker remarked that the partner had already denied possession of the books.

His lordship made the rule absolute and committed the insolvent to jail.

RE NARAYEN MOOLCHAND.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order, and leave to amend the schedule.

The application was granted.

RE BABAJEE SOOYAJI ASATGAR.

On the motion of Mr. Sanjana, his lordship granted the insolvent an interim order for three months.

RE CHOTALAL GOLABRAI.

Mr. Russell, for an opposing creditor, appeared in support of the rule granted against the insolvent calling upon him to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in not obeying the court's order of the 21st June last.

Mr. Manker, who appeared to show cause against the rule, submitted that the negotiations which were going on had fallen through, and the only difference between the parties was the settling of accounts.

The matter was, after some further discussion, postponed for a week, and the insolvent was ordered in the meantime to serve notices upon his creditors.

RE MADANJI CANJI.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment of the rule "nisi" on the ground that sixty-one creditors were yet to be served with notices.

Mr. Shivshanker Govindram, an opposing creditor, opposed the application, and his lordship fixed the 19th instant for the hearing of the matter.

RE HIRJI DEVJI.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for an interim order.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground, that the insolvent had not lodged his books of account with the Official Assignee.

The application was refused.

RE FRANK JOHN MAIDMENT.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for a fortnight's adjournment of the rule "nisi" and leave to amend the schedule.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE MANEKJI MUNCHERJI PANTHAKI.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted extension of an interim order for a month.

RE JEHANGIR NANABHAI GUZDAR.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order, but his lordship refused the application on the ground that the schedule was not properly prepared.

RE AUGUSTUS BRAZ CARVALHO.

On the motion of Mr. Kapadia the usual rule "nisi" was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents appeared in person and obtained their discharges: Manecklal Rajaram Shroff; Savaliaram Ranaji; Anandrao Babaji; Dinsha Jamsetji Kolsawalla; Morar Durji Lobana; Ranuji Gungaji Falsunker; Giga Jetha Kapolevani; Kursondas Jadubhai; Heerjibhai Khimji Kathyawadi; Kassinath Narayen; Devat Shamal Parajia; Alisaheb Balsaheb; Arjoon Anand; Raoji Bapu Vadeker; Munchubhai Sawaichand; and Kerobo Balkrishna.

THE RANGOON RIOTS.

Major Peile, Inspector-General of Police, returns from leave this week. Major Eyre, the Officiating Inspector-General, will then take leave.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble Arthur Hay, Adjutant, Rangoon Military Police Battalion, has resigned the service.

As the result of a conference between the Chief Commissioner and the leading Hindus and Mahomedans it is thought that a satisfactory compromise has been arrived at as to cow-killing. According to an official communique, the Mahomedans have agreed not to slaughter cows in any of the houses near the Hindu temple, and the Hindus will raise no objection to slaughtering cattle in any other part of the town. The Magistrate's order will remain in force till the period for which it was issued has expired.

The question of Burma's representation on the enlarged Council is now being discussed here. A local paper having pointed out the difficulty, even the impossibility, of applying the representative principle in Burma, suggests that Municipal Committees be asked to recommend names, and on these recommendations the Commissioners of Divisions might comment. Probably also a useful recommendation might be made by the Advocates. The Chamber of Commerce is the only body that adequately represents any large section of the people. It will be difficult to find a suitable non-official, one who knows the people and the country well, and who has no private interests to clash with his duties, and who would be willing to serve on the Council. The paper concludes:—"If a thoroughly suitable non-official can be be found, by all means let us have him; but if not, it will be much better to fall back on an official, whose own interests would be best served by his judiciously and ably looking after the interests of the whole province."

With reference to the recent pulling case at the Rangoon races, the two ponies have been disqualified from running in Burma for twelve months.

The Marquis of Lorne has written for "The Youth's Companion" an Ode on the Chicago Exposition. The first verse runs thus:

Queen of the Inland Seas, whose breast
Gives to our stars their northern rest,
Proud city, striped with rail and street,
Glad welcomer of weary feet,
We come to thee
To breathe the freedom of thy wondrous plain,
Where Liberty and Labour hold their reign.

"Proud city striped with rail and street" is a line almost ducal in its audacity.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	36	41	33	62	33	46	29	10
Wednesday, July 5	1	99	0	38	0	30	2	32
Total	38	40	34	00	33	76	31	42
Total fall to 5th July to 1892	12	78	12	61	13	8	14	25
Total fall to 5th July to 1891	33	39	24	19	23	51	17	68

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 1st July, 1893:—

	In.	ct.		In.	ct.
Bandora	32	98	Baroda	17	54
Panjoo	32	78	Mehmadabad	16	0
Vaiturana	27	3	Ahmedabad	17	79
Palghur	32	76	Viramgam	8	3
Gholwad	32	33	Wadhwan	6	14
Daman	35	56	Dabhoi	18	68
Bulsar	29	22	Sevalia	17	35
Nausari	21	30	Godhra	13	17
Surat	24	32	Kharaghora	10	95
Kim	20	11	Limkheda	16	3
Broach	34	21	Dohad	14	91

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall at the following stations for week ending Friday, 30th June, 1893:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	29	77	Nasik	21	35
Raver	5	97	Deolali	20	19
Nimbhora	15	38	Ghoti	34	25
Bhadli	10	53	Nargaon	12	4
Jalgaon	9	14	Warangaon	11	25
Sirsoli	8	31	Hootgi	16	33
Mhasawad	10	65	Mohol	8	69
Maheji	16	55	Madha	10	5
Pachora	18	79	Barsi Road	12	25
Kajgaon	9	75	Kem	7	93
Naydongri	10	22	Jeur	12	23
Chalisgaon	10	91	Pomalwari	8	55
Nandgaon	11	12	Diksal	5	46
Munmar	13	49	Lonauli	69	30
Lasalgaon	16	49	Dhond	12	56
Khervadi	14	91	Talegaon	24	56

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH OF JULY, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·509	Calm.	3	90·5	78·1	91	0·10	9·38	+5·34
Agra	29·542	S W	5	91·0	80·4	84	...	3·05	—1·70
Cawnpore	29·561	S	6	93·0	76·0	98	3·33	9·76	...
Allahabad	29·544	W S W	7	88·4	76·2	94	4·27	18·23	+11·66
Jhansi	29·568	S W	4	88·5	78·2	84	...	11·89	+5·33
Jacobabad	29·385	E	5	108·4	85·1	64	...	1·33	+1·28
Karachi	29·489	W	17	88·9	77·3	87	0·01	6·58	+6·26
Jeypore	29·560	S S W	5	88·1	76·4	96	0·32	4·29	+0·22
Ajmere	29·569	S W	11	85·4	75·6	86	0·05	4·53	+1·03
Deesa	29·571	S W	...	86·7	74·8	95	0·21	10·24	+7·24
Ahmedabad	29·601	W S W	5	88·7	76·6	87	0·58	18·50	...
Bhuj	29·551	W	28	86·9	75·9	91	0·07	6·94	+3·81
Rajkot	29·607	W S W	19	88·9	75·7	76	0·08	15·68	+8·44
Veraval	29·647	W S W	23	83·0	80·2	85	0·02	9·30	..
Neemuch	29·621	W S W	18	84·8	72·6	86	0·15	13·26	+7·63
Indore	29·659	W	9	86·0	71·1	92	0·02	14·91	+6·25
Saugor	29·609	W S W	10	82·8	72·6	62	...	17·64	+9·49
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Hoshangabad	29·681	W S W	5	87·3	74·7	100	0·22	15·76	+5·12
Khandwa	29·682	W	13	90·7	75·8	96	...	9·07	+1·00
Raipur	29·639	W S W	14	86·3	72·6	92	0·43	6·99	—7·49
Nagpur	29·680	S S W	11	90·3	73·4	96	0·36	10·34	—1·89
Amraoti	29·684	W	10	91·1	70·8	86	0·37	4·50	—4·91
Akola	29·685	W	4	93·9	73·2	82	0·36	5·67	—1·89
Surat	29·643	S W	F	83·5	78·1	79	0·42	25·59	+11·10
Malegaon	29·702	W S W	15	84·9	74·6	85	0·10	4·47	—1·98
Bombay	29·735	W	21	83·7	75·9	89	0·61	25·44	—1·30
Poona	29·760	W	15	75·6	69·4	86	0·26	15·18	+9·93
Aurangabad	29·730	W S W	9	85·8	70·2	83	0·16	7·91	...
Sholapur	29·771	S W	14	88·2	71·0	71	..	7·61	+1·27
Ratnagiri	29·789	S W	10	84·3	78·9	83	0·07	41·71	+2·96
Belgaum	29·821	W S W	7	78·8	65·8	95	0·16	12·66	+2·73
Goa	29·816	W S W	4	81·1	71·4	87	0·70	29·56	..
Karwar	29·839	W	3	82·7	73·6	86	0·78	35·35	—11·44
Mangalore	29·857	Calm.	2	78·3	72·4	95	0·42	40·00	—4·30
Calicut	29·867	N	7	80·8	71·6	89	0·39	41·72	+2·28
Cochin	29·880	E N E	M	82·8	72·6	85	0·19	29·36	—4·34
Bangalore	29·894	W S W	9	77·7	63·9	91	0·06	6·67	+3·28
Secunderabad	29·765	W	14	87·2	71·3	71	...	7·79	+2·01
Masuliptm.	29·718	N W	6	91·7	77·0	86	..	5·41	—0·95
Bellary	29·820	S W	14	89·5	74·3	62	...	3·33	+1·38
Cuddapah	29·801	W S W	...	92·0	75·8	65	0·01	15·03	+11·09
Madras	29·770	W N W	11	95·7	79·1	75	0·52	2·80	—0·53
Coimbatore	29·857	S	5	88·8	68·8	93	..	2·10	+0·35
Trichinopoly	29·805	W N W	5	98·6	78·8	66	..	2·79	+0·93
Negapatam	29·801	W	6	99·1	77·3	73	0·04	3·07	+0·94
Colombo	29·891	W	12	84·0	78·0	71	0·01	13·02	+4·42

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=0·92, (33·72); G. T. H.=0·38, (23·46); St. G. H.=0·30, (30·47); and C. P.=0·61, (25·44).

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been very irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid fall at Goa, Sholapur and Mangalore, and a moderate to slight rise or fall in all other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the north. Gradients are steep. Winds are north-easterly at Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly in other districts. The force has been fresh to strong at Veraval, Rajkot, Bhuj, Neemuch, Bombay and Secunderabad. This morning, the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Bhuj, 20 at Bombay, 16 at Neemuch and Karwar, and 14 at Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° below the mean of the season at Bangalore, Surat, Neemuch, Bhuj and Deesa, and 4° in excess at Akola and Negapatam. The minimum is 4° in defect at Deesa and 4° in excess at Ratnagiri. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64 at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably in Berar and the Central Provinces and at Allahabad, Madras and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Allahabad (4·27)" and light to moderate showers at Bhuj, Rajkot, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Veraval, Indore, Neemuch, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Bombay, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Madras, Negapatam and Hoshangabad. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is about half its average strength, while to the north of Karwar it slightly exceeds the normal. The weather conditions are, therefore, very favourable for rain over nearly the whole country.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, July 5.

Wednesday's observations:—The barometer has risen slowly to rapidly in a considerable part of Northern India and Burma, but has fallen elsewhere; depressions shown in Sind and the West Bengal, and the highest pressures reported are at Malabar and Ceylon. Winds with few exceptions blow from normal monsoon directions and force generally fresh to strong. Temperature fallen except in parts of the Gangetic plain and Bengal. The fall is large in the Punjab. Mean temperature is low except in Burma. Highest maxmimum is 108 Jacobabad. Rain is light or altogether absent in West Punjab, Bombay Deccan, Sind, and Madras; general and fairly heavy elsewhere. The principal falls are over six inches at Ludhiana, over four inches at Sutna and Allahabad and over three inches at Burdwan, Jalpaiguri, and Cawnpur.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 4th July, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·713
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·872
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·7
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	486
Fall of Rain	2·32
Total fall during month	3·49
" " year	31·42
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 5th July	0·48

* From midnight to midnight.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Dragoman, 1,785 tons, Captain T Pole, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The s s Burdon, 1,961 tons, Captain W Edwards, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain G F Withers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab (7th June), with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain F E B Hardcastle, cleared yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

The s s Thorndale, 1,971 tons, Captain R G Ethrington, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (27th May) via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The s s Avala, 2,415 tons, Captain F T Newell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (9th June), with a cargo of 2,119 tons coals and railway material. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Goalpara, 1,355 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Calcutta (1st June) via coast ports, with a general cargo and Sergt-Major Macarthy as cabin and four deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Goalpara s	Williams	Calcutta, June 1.
5	Avala s	Newell	Cardiff, June 9
	Thorndale s	Ethrington	London, May 27.
	Loodiana s	Withers	Akyab, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Golden Fleece bq.	Way	Mauritius.
	Karagola s	Robertson	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Burdon, Edwards, for Karachi.
" Henry Bolckow, Hardcastle, for Persian Gulf.
" Dragoman, Pale, for Antwerp.

The steamer Thorndale entered for loading yesterday for Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.
1 Bucephalus s......Forrester....Melmourne, May 20.
Mah aratta s.......Bannatyne...Liverpool, June 2.

DEPARTURES.

June 30.—Steamers Katoria, Maharani, Lalpoora, City of Canterbury and Shahjehan.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.
2 Aglaja s .... Colombo.
3 Nuddea s.......... ... ... Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 5.

For Liverpool.

City of Dundee s—37 bales wool and 13 bales goat hair, Hajee Tyab Hajee Ganee; 11 bales wool and 22 bales goat hair, Hajee M Aba; 60 bales wool, B Fakeerchand; 65 bales wool, D Nagjee.

For London.

Massilia s—47½ cwts gum, S Peerbhoy; 82 cwts fishmaws, Mamed Nuthoo; 23½ cwts fishmaws, Fazul Ludha; 115 cwts gum and 2,016 lbs nutmeg, S Thakersee; 20 bales hides and 5 cases peacock feathers, M Shapoorjee and Co; 10 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 13 cwts gum, H Datoo.

For Antwerp.

Indrapura s—195 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 3,750 cwts wheat bran, Bombay Flour Mill Co.
Dragoman s—400 cwts linseed, A Allymahomed and Co.

For Amsterdam.

St Pancras s—4.017 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

Thorndale s—4,000 cwts wheat, 1,999 cwts rapeseed and 14,500 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
H M Bell s—800 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Port Melbourne s—6,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
A J Balfour s—8,001 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—125 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.
Nizam s—91 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 125 cwts onions, Ramjee Megjee.

For Kobe.

Nizam s—100 bales cotton and 3 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales botton, Volkart Brothers.

For Calcutta.

Bhundara s—275 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 29.

Jones, Surgn-Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, from Mhow.

July 2.

Robinson, Lt, Bo, 1st N Lanc Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
MacMunn, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Poona.

July 5.

Welman, Capt, Ms, 13th Infy, on furlough, from Cannanore.
Wilford, Major, Bo, 2nd Glost Regt, on leave.

DEPARTURES—July 3.

Smith, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.

July 4.

MacMunn, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona.
Knox, Lt, Bo, Marine Battn, on leave, to Ajmere.
Grey-Stullkartt, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Deolalee.

July 5.

Hughes, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th July.

1. The following promotions will take effect in "A" Company from this date:—

Lce.-Corpl. P. Boylette to be Corpl. vice J. G. Smith struck off.

Vol. C. Anding to be Lce-Corpl. vice P. Boylette, promoted.

Vol. J. Parkhill to be Lce. Corpl. vice F Richsteig, resigned.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Cooperage on Saturday morning next from 7 a.m.

2. The range at Colaba will be available from 4 p.m., on Saturday afternoon, the 8th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th July.

1. The Colaba rifle range will be at the disposal of the Corps on Saturday next, the 8th instant. Class can be fired.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
Friday, 7th inst., 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Friday, 7th inst., 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.

3. Leave of absence for 6 months from the 4th instant has been granted to Bombr. K. Macaulay.

4. The following drills will take place next week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 11th inst., 6-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Friday, 14th inst., 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 11th inst., 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 14th inst., 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr A J Grant, Jr-Secy to the Financial Commrs, Punjab, has obtained examination leave of absence for one month.

Lieut A E B Barton, Asst Commr, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month.

Surg-Maj C J Bamber, Civil Surg, is transferred from Jullunder to Rawalpindi, relieving Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col G C Ross.

(*Burma Gazette.*)

Mr O S Parsons, I C S, Asst Commr, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Depy Commr, and is posted to the charge of the Amherst district during the absence on leave of Mr Eales, or till further orders.

Mr J Messer, Asst Consvr of Forests, is transferred from the Working Plans division to the Tungoo division, Pegu Circle.

The Chief Commr appoints Mr C W A Bruce, Asst Consvr of Forests, to the charge of the Paungbyin sub-division of the Upper Chindwin division in addition to his other duties.

Mr C R Dun, Asst Convr of Forests, is transferred from Tigyaing to the charge of the Mandalay Forest division.

Mr R F Lowis, Extra Asst Consvr of Forests, is appointed to the charge of the Myadaung sub-division of the Katha Forest division in addition to his other duties.

Mr W F L Tottenham, Offg Depy Consvr of Forests, is transferred to the charge of the Pegu sub-division of the Rangoon Forest division on being relieved by Mr Allmark.

The following appointments and transfers amongst Commdts and Asst Commdts of Mily Police are ordered:—Lieut T C M Hogg, Asst Commdt, Magwe Battn, to be Commdt, Ruby Mines Battn; Lieut W G H Stirling, Commdt, Ruby Mines Battn, to revert to Asst Commdt, and to be posted to the Lower Chindwin Battn; Lieut F R Nethersole, Asst Commdt, from the Ye-u Battn to the Magwe Battn; Lieut N E Chestney, Asst Commdt, from the Magwe Battn to the Mogaung Battn; Lieut L Leeds, 5th Pun Cavy, Asst Commdt, is posted to the Bhamo Battn; Lieut L E Codrington, 31st Regt, (6th Burma Battn), Mad Infy, Asst Commdt to the Reserve Battn, Pyawbwe; Lieut M A B Kappey, 26th Madras Infy, Asst Commdt to the Katha Battn.

The following transfers are ordered:—Mr R C E Underwood, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Allanmyo to the Shwebo district; and Mr A B Skinner, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Katha to the charge of the Police of the Myede sub-division, Thayetmyo district.

The services of Surgn-Capt C L Williams are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Privilege leave for three months and fourteen days is granted to Mr J W A McNair, Storekeeper, Mu Valley State Railway.

Lieut J L Meyer, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, temporary, is transferred as a temporary measure from the second Circle of Superintendence to the first Circle of Superintendence.

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costless; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 :each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

CARRIAGE KNEE WRAPPERS, Washing Linen in Stripes and Checks, Rs. 5-0 and 6-8, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.—Importers of Hams, Bacon, Cheese and Provisions. Freshness and Quality Guaranteed. All Up-country orders receive prompt and careful attention. Prices Reasonable. Trial orders solicited.

WANTED, an Energetic and Educated YOUNG MAN, for the post of HEAD CLERK to the Bombay Presidency Association, on a monthly salary of Rs. 40. Application, stating qualifications, to be addressed to the HONORARY SECRETARIES, at the Office of the Association, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED to PURCHASE a Boiler, Engine, Finisher, Pumps, &c., for a Nasmyth Wilson's Press, in Bombay or Outstation.—Apply to "P.," care of this paper.

TEAS! TEAS!! Fresh Consignments! Fresh Consignments!! The Cheapest and Best Teas, Superior to any previous consignments, to be had now at the well known and only Tea Emporium in Bombay. Come or apply sharp to MORTON, MAJU & CO., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TEA.—Our Flowery Orange Pekoe is really the Pick of the Market. It can be returned if not approved. Despatch your orders. You can not be Deceived.—EDWARDS and Co., No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort (opposite Sirdar's Mansions).

A SAVING of from 10 to 25 per cent. will be effected by PURCHASING STATIONERY direct from B. D. MOTIWALA and Co., 18, Church Gate Street, Fort. Compare Prices.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED, CUCKOO and TRUMPETER CLOCKS with chains and springs, one day and eight-day going, Rs. 25, Rs. 35 to Rs. 150.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of India our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL, CHRIST CHURCH, JABALPUR, receives BOARDERS. GIRLS prepared up to the High School Standard. BOYS received up to 8 years of age. Apply to HEAD MISTRESS.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5 4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FIRST CLASS Rooms to let, top floor, Elphinstone Circle, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, ANNEXED APOLLO BUNDER.—QUARTERS AVAILABLE at the above at REDUCED RATES for Monsoon Months. Bar, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms are now open. Apply Manager.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Victoria Road, Byculla Comfortable, Cool, and Retired Quarters, with Board at Moderate Charges.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have lived at the Alexandra Hotel Frere Road, Bombay, for some days, during which time I found everything very satisfactory. The food good and well cooked, attendance good, and servants respectful. The room well ventilated, and the management at all times willing to meet the wishes of boarders.—MARK CARROL, Bengal.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool airy place at Naigaum, four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Railway Stations, and near Dr. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture Laboratory, with Stable, &c. Convenient even for two Families. Rent very cheap, Rs. 50 only. Apply to Dr. BATLIWALLA, Dadur Dispensary, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who has been Educated in France and Germany, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in French and German. Excellent references. Apply to "THEO.," care of this office.

BREAD (malted) by the addition of pure MALT EXTRACT, and made by steam machinery. No hand and foot pollutions, WHITE BREAD 12 loaves per rupee. Highly digestible.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious" &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other jewellery will be found at MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE, than other Houses. Inspection invited.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

A GENERAL MEETING of those interested in the formation of the PROPOSED ASSOCIATION for encouraging Athletics in the Educational Institutions of Bombay, will be held on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 5-30 P.M., in the Elphinstone High School. Every one sympathising with the movement is invited to attend.

E. M. H. FULTON.
A. GOLDWYER LEWIS.
D. J. TATA.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
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STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
80' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 5.

A FURTHER recovery, say, of 1 1-16d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 34 9-16d. per oz. The New York Market was closed yesterday for a holiday; but it seems that the last two quotations from these through Reuter have been wrong, and are now corrected to 73½ cents, on Saturday and 74¼ cents on Monday, or 10 cents, per oz., higher than was originally quoted, in each case. Rupee Securities declined in London yesterday 9-16 per cent. to £69⅜. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 98⅞ and 108½, respectively. A further sum of about £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rates of discount were put down 1-8 per cent. in short London Bills and ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say, to 1¼ and 2 per cent., respectively. The Exchange Banks reduced their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by 3-8d., making it 1s. 3¼d. Braziers' Copper was 5s. lower, at £ 52-15 per ton; Yellow Metal being quoted at 4⅞—a decline of ⅛. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The Wheat Market was quiet; and No. 1 Soft White, on the spot in Liverpool was quoted ½d. per cental lower, at 5s. 11d. Ex.-Quay; White Delhi being quoted at 5s. 9d., Ex-Quay. The Linseed market was firm; but Reuter gives no fresh quotations for Bombay Seed.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The price of ready Mid.-Americans remained at 4 7-16d.; and all other spot quotations were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower for July-August, 1-64d. for August-September, 1-16d. for October-November, and 1-32d. for November-December, the extreme quotations being 4 19-64d. for July-August deliveries, and 4 23-64d. for November-December.

We have no Cotton news from New York to-day owing to the holiday there.

Our local market has been very quiet; but no further decline in prices has taken place. Business has remained on a small scale, the only purchase for export reported being 600 Dharwar, at Rs. 194; while the Mills, entering the market again, have taken 650 bales, made up of 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 186-91¼; 250 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 167; and 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 163; and Khangaum, at Rs. 179 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to a small extent to-day for export, the former market having been dull in tone, and the latter quiet; but quotations are quite unchanged in both.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,415	bales.
Wheat	11,409	cwts.
Linseed	8,399	"
Rapeseed	12,135	"
Poppyseed	1,366	"
Rice	3,203	"

FREIGHTS.—The Clan Gordon (s) has been fixed to arrive, for picked ports, at 16s. 6d. per ton; and ready business has been done for Dunkirk, at 15s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened in an unsettled state, 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand having been first quoted, and 1s. 3⅞d. for three months' sight Credits; then, immediately after the opening, one buyer of Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 3¾d., for ready and forward delivery, and took a fair amount at that quotation, then a fair amount more at 1s. 3 25-32d. and again at 1s. 3 13-16d. For Bank Telegraphic, the rate dropped immediately to 1s. 3½d., at which, however, nothing was taken, and, before long, a moderate amount was booked, at 1s. 3 9-16d.: when our Gold friends came into the market with considerable amounts for re-sale at 1s. 3 11-16d., and succeeded in placing a little; but a good deal was refused, and rates left off firmer as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 19-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-8d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 3 21-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Francs	do.	1·66¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A decline of 5-16 to ⅜ per cent. from last evening's closing rates was first quoted for Fours this morning, and quotations subsequently receded to 106 15-16 for Money; and 106¾ for Account, but the tone becoming steady, a rally took place, and 107⅛ for cash, and 106 15-16 for the next settlement, were the final quotations.

SHARES.—There is now less movement in this market; and the only further changes in Cotton Mill shares which we have to note this evening are a decline of Rs. 60 in Mahalukshmi; of Rs. 30 in City of Bombay; of Rs. 10 in Connaught; and of Rs. 5 in Swadeshi; while Manockji Petit have advanced Rs. 10, and Lukmidas Rs. 5, at our revised quotations. Munmar Press shares have declined Rs. 40; and New Berar, Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 15, say, to Rs. 1,125 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been strong.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69 3-8
Bar Silver	34 9-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Cable San Thome, Loanda, interrupted.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 8 a.m., Thursday 6th instant.
Moulmein route to Siam interupted beyond Indian Frontier

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th July, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	5	2	3 p.m.	..	26
Suez	5	2	45 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 5th July, 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	...	...	7
" Kurrachee	..	48	...	1
" Madras	..	19	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, JULY 4.

10 p.m. .. .. 80·2

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 5.

6 a.m. .. .. 78·5
10 a.m. .. .. 82·6
2 p.m. .. .. 78·3
4 p.m. .. .. 76·0

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the 13 Days ending 30th June, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	2,79,859	7,23,526	14,408	10,17,793
Corresponding 12 Days last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	..	..	—	10,35,711

Decrease ....Rs. 17,918.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BARTON—June 28, at Dalhousie, the wife of Lieut A E Barton, Punjab Commission, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LEMARE—June 20, at Rook's Nest, Darjiling, of hill dysentery, Gertrude Mary, the dearly loved wife of Stuart Merry LeMare, of Isacherra Tea Estate, Cachar.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1893.

LORD NORTHBROOK is evidently quite in earnest in his determination that justice shall be done to India in respect of the exorbitant charges imposed on her by the War Office and the Treasury at Home. In moving for the production of the despatches of the Government of India on the subject in 1874-76—sent to London while he was himself Viceroy—he did not shirk from the declaration that if the present Secretary of State does not make a serious effort to remove the injustice from which India is suffering, the time has arrived when the Government of India will have to consider the question of exercising the right of declining to pay heavy charges, for which no real service is returned. That this is the substance and purport of the declaration, which was telegraphed in a condensed form yesterday, becomes evident at once upon turning to the speech made by his lordship on the same subject on the 15th May, when, in reviewing the whole question in all its mutations since 1822 up to the present time, he referred to the despatches which he now moves for and to the circumstances under which they were drawn up. The India Office, having year after year protested against the details of the charges which saddled India with an enormous increase of liabilities for measures adopted for purposes unconnected with the Indian Service, and no notice being taken of those protests, while things went from bad to worse, the Government of India in 1874, and again in 1876, addressed very energetic representations to the Government at Home on the subject. The despatch of 1876 conclusively showed that India was asked to pay not only the whole cost of raising and maintaining the men required for Indian purposes, but a great deal more. This was admitted by the late Lord Derby, the then Financial Secretary of the War Office. Three years later a committee, of which Lord Northbrook was chairman, was appointed to consider the subject, and it sat almost continuously until last year. But, as Lord Kimberley frankly admitted, it was worse than useless to try and do anything to have the charges reduced, for, according to his experience, every discussion of the subject with the War Office and the Treasury resulted in their increase. Lord Kimberley, when Secretary of State for India, in 1884, made a representation to the Treasury that it was unjust to impose upon the Indian revenues charges arising out of measures adopted for purposes wholly unconnected with this country, such as the abolition of the purchase-system and the consequent grant of pensions to officers. He indignantly declared that it was exceedingly unjust that the Indian revenue should be called upon to bear any charge in order to get rid of a peculiarly English abuse. No answer was to be found in any of the papers laid before Parliament to that argument. But that particular charge came to an end in that year.

The "complicated and extraordinary plan," as Lord Northbrook terms it, under which the pensions India was called upon to pay—in consequence of the abolition of purchase in the British army—were capitalised and charged to the Indian revenue, came to an end in 1884. But it had been in operation since 1870—a period of fourteen years, and had effected the enormous increase of £4,000,000 a year in the charges paid by India. In the early part of the century, under the regime of the East India Company, India paid the effective charges only of the forces of the Crown serving in India. In 1822, when twenty thousand British troops were employed an arrangement was made that £60,000 a year should be paid for non-effective charges—pensions, and the like. That amount was paid until India was taken over by the Crown, and the whole of the forces became the Queen's troops. Since that time the non-effective charges have greatly increased notwithstanding the continued remonstrances of Viceroys and Secretaries of State for India. They were increased to £225,000 in 1861 under an arrangement which was to last for one year only, Lord Halifax laying it down that India could not be fairly called on to pay charges, which ought to be borne by the Imperial Exchequer. But the arrangement lasted until 1870, when the exorbitant charges resulting from the capitalisation of pensions which India was called on to pay consequent on the abolition of purchase, were imposed, and continued until 1884. What has happened in respect to these charges since this latter date Lord Northbrook was unable to say from financial knowledge; but we can obtain a very good idea of their extent and character from another source. In "Imperial Defence"—the joint work of Sir Charles Dilke and Captain Spencer Wilkinson, all the information necessary is given concisely and clearly in Chapter V. on "The Armies." The Indian Government defrays the entire cost of two armies—the British of about 73,000 men and the native of 145,000 men—in all 218,000—at a cost of Rx. 20,677,814, of which nearly three-quarters is expended in India. More than a quarter—five crores and three-quarters, or four millions sterling—is spent in England. This latter sum exceeds the total cost of the British force in India, together with the expense of its command and administration. A great deal of it is indispensable—pensions, which are a necessary part of the system which gives India the services of a large European army; the cost of ordnance stores; and the cost of bringing regiments and reliefs to India and taking back time-expired men; are charges for which this country receives an equivalent. But there is an annual payment to the Imperial Government amounting, last year, to £750,000 "in aid of Army Estimates to meet the Home effective charges for the regular forces serving in India," for which the same cannot be said. This amount is charged in excess of the whole of the pay of European troops in India, of the cost of their transport out and home, and of their pay while on the passage both ways.

Sir Charles Dilke and his coadjutor—a very competent authority on such a subject—hold this charge to be wholly indefensible, and with legitimate indignation declare it to be an extortionate price to make India pay for British recruits. The bearings of the whole question are succinctly shown in a few brief sentences:—"It is a monstrous price to pay. It exceeds the whole cost of the general staff and administration of the two Indian armies; it equals the amount charged in the English estimates for the Volunteer force or for the militia service. It amounts to about £75 for each English soldier received by India; that is, it is more than three years' pay for each man. The average annual cost of a British soldier, not being a commissioned officer, is about £55 a year. For £750,000 a year, therefore, the Indian Government could afford every year to enlist 10,000 men in England; to keep them in barracks, well officered for a year, to find them manœuvring grounds, and give them a first-rate military training. The £750,000 is not paid for any direct service, or for the maintenance of a single recruit. All the charges are incurred by India in England or met out of the rest of the £4,000,000. The £750,000 is simply a tribute paid by India to the War Office for the privilege of receiving British regiments on loan at India's expense from the moment they leave England until the day when they are safely landed back again. If the tribute were remitted, the Indian Government could afford for a fraction of it to keep recruiting offices in the United Kingdom and in Canada, which would be able to supply all the men required, and, with the balance, to pension everyone of its time-expired soldiers at the rate of a shilling a day for life. The annual supply of men is the sole advantage accruing to the Indian Government from the connection between its army and the home army. The appointment could be as well made by the Indian Government as by the War Office; and the Indian army, if free to buy its stores where it chose, would buy from the War Office just so long as the War Office offered the best value for the money. India, therefore, by the freedom to provide its supply of British soldiers in its own way, would gain to the amount of £750,000 a year—no small matter to an administration whose revenues have little capacity of expansion." Lord Northbrook will have done good service to this country if he succeeds in abolishing this monstrous injustice, and relieves the Indian treasury from a charge for which no equivalent is given. With £750,000 at their disposal annually, the Government of India could look forward without dismay to that increase of the military forces which, experts tell us, are inevitable in the developments of the not-distant future. Sooner or later the question of reconstituting a local European force will have to be faced. The three-quarters of a million of money which is now paid for the miserable privilege of draining away from the home-keeping battalions in Great Britain the men required to keep them at their proper strength if they are to be ready to meet a sudden call to active service, would be more advantageously laid out in enlisting, drilling, and keeping in barracks for a year 10,000 long-service men to recruit an Indian local army. But apart from the question of the better use to which the Government of India could put that large annual disbursement, the question of constitutional right, boldly raised by Lord Northbrook, is of great moment. Lord Kimberley does not appear to have demurred to the assertion that it is the constitutional right of the Government of India to decline to submit to an oppressive demand. The Secretary of State admits that even outside the Home charges, India has been unfairly dealt with in being compelled to pay for wars beyond her frontier, and he has intimated that the Government will institute an inquiry into the whole subject. It is to be noted that Lord Roberts has spoken in the same sense and expressed the hope that the question will be thoroughly dwelt with.

THE unceasing evolutions in the character of steam-ship building, which has for years been going on, shows no sign of abatement, rather to have gained a fresh impetus. Sir Thomas Sutherland referred to this element of change at the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to which we drew attention the other day. Though more vessels are not urgently wanted, considering the state of trade, the Company is building two ships, the Caledonia and the Japan. It is deemed necessary, in order to maintain the fleet at its proper level that the Company should build between ten and twelve thousand tons. Lately, the Company has indented for special cargo steamers, and Sir Thomas Sutherland deemed it necessary to explain this. In the first place, the mail steamers now built are much faster than those built formerly, and their cargo capacity is reduced to a minimum; and in the second place the conditions of freight are such that those which carry cargoes must be prepared to enter upon contracts for the conveyance of freight on a large scale. Two classes of ships are absolutely necessary. An idea of the freight business of the Peninsular and Oriental Company amounts even in times of depression to not less than a million and a-quarter sterling. The Caledonia is intended, for the mail service, the Japan for freight and the difference between the two is remarkable. The Caledonia is to be the largest and swiftest steamer that the Company ever built; the Japan, though not an ordinary cargo vessel, is to have great carrying capacity, with a limited speed, and little passenger accommodation. The Caledonia is to be of seven thousand five hundred gross tons, the Japan four thousand five hundred, but the steaming capabilities of the former will be something over eighteen knots an hour, and those of the latter between thirteen and fourteen. The carrying capacity of the Caledonia, however, will only be fifteen hundred tons, all the other available cargo space being necessary for the storage of bunker-coals. The Japan, on the other hand, will be able to carry five thousand five hundred tons. Yet the initial cost of the Caledonia will be three and a-half times that of the Japan—the steaming rather than the carrying capacity being that which costs most money. The Caledonia, going at seventeen knots, will burn upwards of four times the amount of coal consumed by the Japan running at the rate of twelve. Were it not for the mail contracts the Company would not be able to build these vessels. At the same time, as the chairman of the Company pointed out, had they been dependent entirely upon mail contracts, the cost of construction would have been so great a strain on their resources that the accounts would have shown a loss, not a profit. Of course the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company do not lose sight of the fact that the steamers carrying the mails have always the preference with passengers, and this being the case it is worth the Company's while to keep the contracts, though the subsidies may be small. Sir Thomas Sutherland is of opinion that the subvention received from the British and Australian Government is not at the present time sufficient to remunerate the Company for the capital outlay and the cost of working large and expensive vessels, such as that now building, and the last few built. In reply to the natural question, Then why build? Sir Thomas replied that it was necessary to do so in order to keep the shareholders' business from the hands of the foreigner. This has doubtless much to do with the continued development of the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, for experience even in India shows that largely subsidised foreign competition is pressing British shipping companies very closely. As the P. and O. is also subsidised it is impossible for any other company, British or foreign, to hope to surpass it either in speed or popularity. But to keep in a position to retain the contracts the P. and O. is put upon its mettle.

MR. B. A. GUPTE, Revenue Secretary of the Indore State, has completed a useful but onerous task in codifying the regulations of the Revenue Department, which have appeared from time to time in the Holkar Government *Gazette* or in circulars issued in manuscript. The district and mahal officers naturally found it difficult to become completely posted up in regulations, which were not to be found in a collected form, and a great deal of correspondence with the Secretariat sadly interfering with the regular progress of work was the inevitable result. It was, therefore, decided that the task of compiling a handbook of the State Revenue Circulars should be undertaken. Mr. Nairne's Revenue Handbook was adopted as a model, and the services of Mr. V. R. Nadkar of the Bombay Secretariat, who had acquired experience of similar work, under Mr. Naylor and Mr. Batty, were obtained for the supervision of the clerical part of the work. The search for regulations and circulars was in itself difficult, no separate file being extant. The materials were eventually obtained from different sources, and it was then found that very few of the regulations were generally observed, though some of them had been issued again and again. This was, of course, owing to the fact that there was no authoritative book of reference. In the Revenue Handbook, now prepared, the arrangement is alphabetical, but the dates and numbers of every regulation are given for convenience of reference. This is the first work of the kind issued in the Maharajah's dominions. Amongst the subjects dealt with by official orders, issued under his Highness' instructions, are the gathering of the cotton crop, the utilisation of bones and other manures, the protection of crops from the ravages of insects, the planting of trees alongside roads, the rotation of crops, and other subjects of the same class. The concessions made to ryots by the Maharajah—the free grant of wood required for the making of agricultural implements, and the roofing of huts, the advancing of money for the purchase of ploughing bullocks, the sinking of wells, advances which are recovered by slight enhancements of the land assessment find place in the Handbook. There are also regulations prescribing the remission of three annas in the rupee of the assessment in case of the destruction of property by fire, and also a reduction in the price of timber for rebuilding, amounting to twenty-five, or thirty-three, or fifty per cent. according to the means of the sufferer—a form of State insurance in which no premium is required. Other regulations provide for the grant of free land to the inhabitants of villages along the highways by which British troops usually pass, while others prescribe that grass and fuel shall be provided at nominal rates, while the services of washermen, barbers, carpenters, and other craftsmen are provided by free grants of land. Mr. Gupte points with pride to these evidences of the paternal care of the Maharajahs for the welfare of the rural population and of his Highness's loyal and scrupulous attention to the interests of the Imperial Government. The Handbook which cost its compiler seventeen months of self-imposed labour, has the approval of the Minister, Rao Bahadur K. C. Bandarkhar, and is published "by authority."

THE upward tendency of silver continues and the latest quotations from London show that prices have risen from 33½d. to 34 9-16d. There is no further news from New York as Tuesday was Independence Day, and no business was done. Government paper has dropped in London from £69 15-16 to £69⅜, which is rather a rapid and unexpected fall.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Loodiana, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, under the command of Captain G. F. Withers, experienced stormy weather, very high sea, and strong westerly wind. The s. s. Avala, which arrived here yesterday, under the command of Captain Newell, from Cardiff, experienced strong monsoon.

AMID the monotonous drip of currency discussions writes the *Englishman* we occasionally meet with a phrase or remark that is entertaining. Mr. Cotterell Tupp, a retired Civilian, is the author of the latest. This gentleman was an Accountant-General, and therefore knows all about the currency question. At any rate, he is satisfied that he does, and he has been imparting some of his knowledge—though, as it seems, he has withheld all the useful part of it—to small but select audiences of both sexes at the Society of Arts and the East India Association. Mr. Tupp discoursed at the last-mentioned Association on the evils of gold as a standard and the advantages of bimetallism, the discourse consisting mainly of a string of quotations from other persons. Sir Raymond West was present, and demurred to the remarks in favour of bimetallism, being himself in favour of a gold currency. Mr. Tupp was also tackled by other speakers, and seems to have been rather hard pushed for a reply. At any rate, his reply appears in the form of a brief note appended to the report of the proceedings. His answer to Sir Raymand West is as follows:—"This question shows that he does not understand the very essentials of the question which he proposes to discuss. If you say the gold price of silver does not matter so long as its price in commodities remains the same, it only shows that you have never understood any of the arguments put forward by either side." This from a person like Mr. Cotterell Tupp to a person like Sir Raymond is distinctly amusing.

THE Indian exchange banks have it is understood been informed by Government, that they will be protected against any considerable loss due to the closing of the mints, but it is not stated in what way this protection will be afforded. The most that should be done, would be for Government to purchase, at a fair rate, for its own requirements, the silver which has been shut out from coinage. The banks, however cannot expect the whole of their losses to be made good at the expense of the Indian taxpayer.

IT is extremely satisfactory writes the Allahabad paper, to learn that the Government of India had no hand in the selling of Council drafts in London, last week, at less than the sixteen-penny rate. They were, indeed, as much surprised as the public generally, at the action of the Secretary of State, which was calculated to vitiate the effects of the legislation carried out on June 26.

THE course taken by the India Office in the sale of Council Bills since Monday, is as much a surprise at Simla as it has been in Calcutta or Bombay, says the *Englishman* and is no more understood there than it has been anywhere else in India. We have reason to believe that the Government of India is about, if it has not already done so, to address the Secretary of State on the matter. The procedure of the India Office is, as far as can be judged, a continuance of the curious and incomprehensible freaks which have so often marked its manipulation of Council Bills; but if there is a reason at all in its failure to refuse sale under one and four pence, it is meant to be connected with some conditions of the London market, and a desire to prevent gold from leaving the Bank at the present moment. Acting on that desire, the India Office authorities apparently do not hesitate to discredit the action taken by the Government here, by selling below the rate adopted last Monday.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUKE OF YORK'S WEDDING.

LONDON, JULY 5.

London is quite gay with bunting in honor of the marriage of the Duke of York to-morrow. Triumphal arches have been erected and great preparations have been made to do honor to the occasion. The illuminations to-morrow night will be on a grand scale. Crowds of visitors have arrived from the Provinces.

There was a State function at the Italian Opera, last night, at which thirty Royalties were present.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

A HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE MINERS ENTOMBED.

An explosion took place yesterday, at the Thornhill Colliery, Dewsbury. One hundred and forty-five miners are entombed, and it is feared that all have perished, as the workings are on fire and the search for those below has had to be stopped.

THE RIOTS IN PARIS.

BARRICADES ON THE BOULEVARDS.

PARIS, JULY 4.

The rioting was continued here this evening, and the revolutionary element has now joined the students.

Further conflicts have taken place with the police, and the Republican Guards have repeatedly charged the rioters with fixed bayonets. The rioters have overturned passing carriages and tram-cars, with which they have made barricades on the Boulevards.

JULY 5.

The excitement still continues here and crowds are gathering on the Boulevards.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

OXFORD BEATEN BY CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, JULY 5.

In the cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge the former were beaten by two hundred and sixty-six runs.

Surrey has beaten Sussex by seven wickets.

FREE RATIONS TO THE 23RD PIONEERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

Sanction has been accorded to the issue of free rations to the 23rd Pioneers employed on the Khagan Road from May 2, with retrospective effect.

A CANTONMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL AT AGRA.

Rs. 14,000 has been sanctioned by the Government for the Cantonment General Hospital at Agra.

HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

Mr. Mackworth Young has been placed on special duty as President of the Hemp Drugs Commission.

THE BUCKREE-EED DISTURBANCES.

Troubles at the Azamgarh District are at an end as far as active disturbance of the peace is concerned. As there have been no symptoms of any disposition for the renewal of rioting for many days, the Commissioner, Mr. Ferrar, has returned to Gorakpur.

A punitive police force of two hundred and thirty-four men is now in Rangoon town, and the cost for six months, about Rs. 28,000, will be levied on the quarter responsible for the recent riot.

The Mahomedans threaten to stop the meat-snpply again.

VIOLENT CRIMES IM BURMA.

The Report on Violent Crimes in Burma for the first quarter of the present year shows :—220 or 38 fewer crimes than in the corresponding quarter of 1892. It must, however, be remembered that the year 1892 was marked by a serious increase of violent crimes in Lower Burma. The Thongwa and Bassein districts, the two most prosperous districts in Burma, again, are each responsible for a larger number of crimes than any other district.

It is worthy of note that in the Bhamo district, excellent service was rendered by the Kachin Police.

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF RANGOON.

The special committee appointed in 1892 to consider and report on the scheme prepared by the Municipal authorities for the increasing and improving of the water-supply in Rangoon, have now completed their labours, and submitted a report to the local Government. Immediate and pressing wants of the town will be met by a scheme recently adopted by the Municipal Committee at a cost of seven lakhs of rupees. This will serve till 1897, when the large scheme should be ready. This large scheme, recommended by a special committee, consists in the extension of the present surface storage at a capital cost of Rs. 13,62,800. The committee also recommend the filtering and conservation catchment area at a cost of fifteen lakhs, but they consider that this part of the scheme may be postponed for the present. If the whole scheme is adopted in its entirety, it will mean a net annaul charge to the town of nearly three lakhs.

THE MADRAS TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

THE MUNICIPALITY'S RECOMMENDATION TO GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 5.

At a special meeting this evening, the Commissioners of the Madras Municipality passed a resolution strongly recommending Government to grant an extension of the time requested by the Tramway Company as they were satisfied that the required capital was subscribed.

POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 5.

The date of opening of the Poona Fine Arts Exhibition has been altered to September 22.

A WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 5.

A widow re-marriage was celebrated here, to-day, under the patronage of the Widow Remarriage Association. The bride is a Motala Brahmin, and the bridegroom an Audich Brahmin. Mr. and Mrs. McCorkell, Miss Sorabjee, and many influential native ladies and gentlemen attended the ceremony.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobana, from Kobe, left this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JULY 5.

Mail steamer Rohilla from China arrived.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A HANDSOME brass tablet, says the local paper, has been put up in Christ Church, Rajkote, to the memory of poor young Gordon, who was killed by the Barwatiahs last year. It bears the following inscription :—" In memory of Henry Lawrence Gordon, Lieutenant, 2nd Bombay Lancers, and Assistant Superintendant Agency Police, Kathiawar. Who fell on the 19th December 1893 while gallantly heading a charge of Mounted Police on a band of outlaws well-armed and entrenched near Chikhli Malia. He was in his 26th year, this tablet is erected by his brother officers of the Agency and Rajkot garrison, as a token of respect and admiration for his courage and devotion to duty.

THE first forecast of the coming jute crop in Bengal, hus just been issued. The area sown is believed to be about equal to that of last year, and the sstimate of outturn is put at an average one, which is represented by " sixteen annas." Thirty-one lakhs of bales will, it is calculated, be available for export. In nine of these chief jute-growing districts, the prospects up to the middle of last month were favourable, though the excessive rainfall of May had injured the seedlings. The only danger now to be feared is that the early rise of the rivers, consequent on abnormal rain, may injure the crop. This official forecast is a very guarded one ; private advices state that the outturn is likely to be one of the largest record.

THE proposals of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab with regard to the garrisoning of the post on the Samana Range, now held by regular troops, have been accepted generally by the Government of India. Four hundred troops are in future to be mantained there all the year round, occupying the two main posts of Mastaon and Gulistan, and any other outposts dependent on them : but during the summer months a full battalion, less its furlough and leave men, will be located on the crest of the range, any surplus men being accommodated in tents. The question of garrisoning Dhar by troops or border police, or of its abandonment, is to remain open ior the present, but this post will continue in in the meanwhile to be garrisoned by regular troops. Shinwari is to be taken over and garrisoned by border police.

THE latest news from the Hazarajat, is that the fighting between the Amir's troops and the tribesmen has been temporarily suspended, and efforts are being made to secure a peaceful settlement. This is exactly what occureed last year, but nothing came of the negotiations, the Hazaras showing naturally enough, great distrust of the Afghans. The Amir is, perhaps, so weary now of the endless expeditions sent against the rebels, that he may be anxious to patch up a peace at all costs. It would be a wise proceeding on his part thinks the *Pioneer*, as the campaigns in the Hazarajat are profitless ones at the best. The tribesmen simply desire to be left alone. They are not, in any way, a real source of danger to Abdur Rahman, and he could well afford to accept even nominal submission on their part, leaving them some measure of that independence upon which they set such store.

A LETTER from the Simla Municipality to the Punjab Government on Simla Taxation, exhaustively reviews the whole situation, and gives the history of the recent controversy, showing that the Municipality missed no opportunity of obtaining the opinion of the public, and giving due consideration thereto. Nevertheless the Committee adheres to the belief that octroi is the best means of raising the extra money required, and has satisfied itself that the duties on grain. &c., are moderate, and will not injure the poorer classes. Fruit, vegetables, and fuel are struck out, and the small decrease thus caused will be made up by economies and the elasticity of the revenue. In one paragraph the letter points out that the Punjab Government appears to favour octroi rather than a water-tax. This letter is dated 29th June, and is a reply to the Government letter of 19th May.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 24th June was 202, against 210 and 212 in the two preceding weeks, and equal to the corresponding week of last year. There were 9 deaths from cholera, against, 10 and 10 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quin quennium by 3. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 12 deaths from tetanus against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 81 and 14 respectively against 72 and 25 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·5 per mille per annum, against 22·0 the mean of the last five years.

THE question of reconstituting a third regiment of Bombay Native Infantry as a local corps for service on the Baluchistan frontier, has been dropped for the present.

OWING to the magnificent racing form displayed by both the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia and Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie no little interest was evinced in the yachting contests at the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club regatta. A fine contest occurred for the Duke of Connaught's Silver Cup, the Britannia winning it, owing to a mishap temporarily disabling the Valkyrie. The steel sloop racing yacht Pilgrim, designed as the America Cup defender, has been launched at Wellington. In construction she is a radical departure from accepted theories. An unfurtunate collision spoilt the second day's yachting. Just as the eight vessels were manœuvring to start for the race across the Channel to Boulogne and back, the Vendetta contrived to bring about a complicated foul without parallel in yachting records. The Vendetta and the Valkyrie were first involved, then the Britannia got entangled, the three remaining locked for ten minutes, the Valkyrie's crew finally chopping off the Britannia's bowsprit. The Vendetta and the Britannia were so disabled that they were compelled to return to Dover. The Valkyrie continued the race, though her chance of success was spoilt. When the collision occurred several persons jumped overboard, but were rescued.

A TRAGEDY committed in a Kentish village near Canterbury, has created quite a sensation, owing to the pathetic circumstances. A young gentleman educated and of refined manners, named Hermann Stoer, who unhappily thought himself a poetic genius, despite innumerable rebuffs, first shot his young wife and then himself, in a wood, where they went to picnic. Letters left explained the tragedy, but revealed a very singular story. Stoer was brooding over his literary disappointments and waning fortunes, and wrote to Miss Neuber, a charming young German girl' to whom he was tenderly attached, intimating his intention of committing suicide. In a touching letter she replied that if he must leave the world they had better leave it together, intimating her willingness to come to England and die with him. He accually accepted her offer, and she came. They were married, and passed their honeymoon in a little village in Kent, in the enjoyment of simple country pleasures. Then on an appointed day, the day before his birthday, they went into a wood, where the girl wife quietly submitted to be shot through the head. The husband, after tenderly arranging her body, turned the revolver on himself, falling dead beside her. The evidence discovered insanity in the family. A verdict of murder and suicide was returned.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Co.'s Approximate earnings for the week ended 17th June, were Rs. 13,148-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 10,943-0-0. Increase, Rs. 2,205-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ended 17th June, 1893, Rs. 257-12-12. Corresponding period of 4892. Rs. 214-9-2. Increase, Rs. 43-3-8. Receipts from 1st January to 17th June, 1893, Rs. 2,89,694-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 2,89,115-0-0. Increase, Rs. 579-0-0.

SIR Arthur Hamilton Gordon, who has just been raised to the Peerage, is the youngest son of the fourth Earl of Aberdeen. He has had a successful career in the public service, having filled the office of Governor of various colonies with conspicuous ability. He retired from the Ceylon Governorship in 1889. Since that time he has published a life of his distinguished father, to whom he was for some years a privateseretary.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT PEASE, Superintendent of the Bacteriological Survey, who was sent to the Kumaon Hills to find a suitable site for a bacteriological laboratory, has forwarded his report to the Government of India. His views will be carefully considered before any decision is announced on the subject.

THE meeting of members of the Services at Simla, to press their claims upon Government for compensation in connection with the Exchange question, was to take place yesterday. It is stated that particular stress was to be laid upon the necessity for compensation for losses in the past, but the Government certainly will not entertain a claim of this kind.

THE second son of H. H. the Nizam, aged 1½ died on Tuesday last. All the Courts and public offices were closed on Wednesday.

A SOLDIER writes to the Lahore Paper:—Professor M. Haffkine paid Gutogh a visit on Thursday last, when he inoculated sixty-three soldiers of the R. A. and Gordon Highlanders at the Station Hospital there. Those who were inoculated got two days' light duty, and the Professor advised them not to take any stimulants for 48 hours after the operation. One subject fainted while undergoing the inoculation, but it must have been owing to nervousness or imaginary fear, for the operation is not the least painful, though the spot selected for it is a sensitive one, just underneath the ribs on the left side of the body.

RIOTS have occurred between Mahomedans and Hindus during the Bakri-Id at the village of Mhow, and minor disturbances at Chiriakot, Kopa, and other places, all in the Azamgarh district ; and at Sadiabad in the Ghazipur Zilla. The rioters have come into collision with the police, and some lives have been lost. Large numbers of Hindus are said to have flocked towards the centres of disturbance from Ballia, Ghazipur and elsewhere, and there are signs of widespread concerted action to prevent cow-killing by Mahomedans. Mr. F. W. Porter, Inspector-General of Police, has proceeded to Azamgarh, and detachments of native troops have been ordered to move from Faizabad to support the civil authorities.

A DRAMATIC incident has just occurred at a wedding at Toulouse. A young man named Consul was to be married to a Mademoiselle Bagnols. On the day appointed for the ceremony, the two contracting parties with their friends assembled at the "Capitol" or Town Hall, where the Mayor, wearing his tri-coloured sash of office, was in readiness. First of all, in accordance with French custom, the articles of the law or "code" relating to the duties and responsibilities of husband and wife were read by the presiding officer. Then he asked the father of the bride the question, usually a purely formal one, "Do you consent to give your daughter in marriage to M. Consul ?" There was a moment's silence ; then the father, in a loud emphatic tone, said "No." There was a feeling of consternation among those present, and amidst the excitement the father of the young man rushed forward and struck the objector in the face. The two men were promptly parted. Meanwhile the bride had fainted. When she had recovered the parties left the Town Hall, each going their own way.

A STORY, gruesome enough if true, is going the rounds of the Continental papers. It runs that the well-known violinist, Ondrieck, was recently at Parma as the guest of Baron Achille Paganini, son of the once famous violinist. The Baron, it is alleged, resolved that M. Ondrieck should have an opportunity of seeing the face of Paganini, and he obtained from the Municipality of Parma permission to exhume the body. This, according to the Paris "Figaro," was done on April 28, and the countenance of the great violinist, preserved by embalming, is said to have been in a perfect state. Paganini's body certainly was embalmed, owing to the fact that the violinist, good Catholic as he was, declined the offer of the Bishop of Nice to receive the last ministrations of a priest, believing that his end was not near. Consequently, although in his will he left a sum of money for masses to be said for the repose of his soul, the Bishop refused to bury him in consecrated ground, and the embalmed corpse lay for a long time in the hospital at Nice. In 1845, five years after the death, Baron Achille Paganini, by direct appeal to the Pope, obtained permission to inter the body in the cemetery of the village church near Villa Gaiona.

A NEW American monthly has made its appearance under the title of "McClure's Magazine." It is published at the price of sixpence by Messrs. McClure and Co, in London and new York. No. 1 is a handsome publication of nearly one hundred pages, comprising numerous artilcs on topics of interest by contributors of good reputation. Among others Mr. Massingham contributes a narrative of a day with Mr. Gladstone, which is accompanied by numerous pictures illustrating daily life at Hawarden ; and Mr. de Blowitz furnishes a rather alarmist article entitled "Europe at the Present Moment." Mr. de Blowitz takes for his starting point the recent triumph in Belgium of what he calls "a militant labour democracy" over "constitutional authority," and warns us therefrom, somewhat in the Smellfungus vein, of the "hidden forces that sweep through the side scenes of international European politics." There is some comfort however, mingled with his sombre vaticinations, for he is so firm in the conviction that the peace of Europe is for the present well assured that he is enabled to say to those who are about to start for Chicago "Go in peace ; war is distant. Gather in peace the fruit of your peaceful victories."

THE Archbishop of Canterbury's letter giving reasons for declining the invitation to a "Parliament of Religions" in America this year is to be published this week in "The English Church-man." It says : "The difficulties which I myself feel are not questions of distance and convenience, but rest on the fact that the Christian religion is the one religion. I do not understand how that religion can be regarded as a member of a Parliament of Religions without assuming the equality of the other intended members, and the parity of their position and claims. Then, again, your general programme assumes that the Church of Rome is the Catholic Church and treats the Protestant Episcopal Church of America as outside the Catholic Church. I presume that the Church of England would be similarly classified, and that view of our position is untenable. Beyond this, while I quite understand how the Christian religion might produce its evidences before any assembly, a ' presentation ' of that religion must go far beyond the question of evidences, and must subject to public discussion that faith and devotion which are its characteristics and which belong to a region too sacred for such treatment."

A FRENCH railway company, the Chemin de for du Midi, are in a terrible fix just now. A short time ago a fire broke out in a pine forest between Yehoux and Labourheyre, in the South of France, and the consequence was an immense destruction of valuable property. It was supposed that the fire was caused by sparks from a locomotive on an express train from Bordeaux to Bayonne. The company had inquiries made by their agents, and these gentlemen report that there is no doubt as to the fact, witnesses being forthcoming who saw the sparks set light to the furze, and who tried in vain to extinguish the fire. A careful valuation is to be made of the actual damage, but it is believed it will not be less than a million and a half of francs, or 60,000l. For all this the company are unquestionably responsible in French law.

A SOFIA correspondent mentions that considerable attention is being given by German and Austrian financial establishments to the development of trade in Bulgaria. A project has been formed to found a bank to be called the Oesterreiche-Bulgarische Bank, with headquarters at Vienna. The institutions which are taking part in this are the Deutsche Bank of Berlin and the Bank Verein of Vienna. The management at Sofia was offered to Herr Paul Kaufman, the represensative at Sofia of Krupp, of Essen, who has furnished the Bulgarian Government with its artillery armaments, and who is also supplying the rails for the Sofia-Pernik Railway. Herr Kaufman has, however, the correspondent understands, declined the post. Besides the bank to be established at Sofia, branches are to be founded at Constantinople, Angora, and other places in Asia Minor.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. There were also present :—Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Grattan Geary, G. R. Roughton, Principal Oxenham, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Viegas, Dr. Balchandra Krishna, Messrs. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Javerilal U. Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabrajee.

DISPUTED TAXES.

Further consideration was given by the Committee to letter No. 6138, dated the 24th ultimo, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction, under Sections 211 and 517 (j) of the Act, to a suit being filed in the High Court against Mr. Govindjee Thakersey Muljee and others, the owners of the Muljee Jetha Cloth Market, C Ward, No. 252. and other properties in the neighbourhood of and adjoining the Cloth Market, as per list submitted for the recovery of property taxes, amounting to Rs. 36,743-9-11. Stating that the recovery of the bills was deferred pending the decision of the High Court on the reference in the appeal against halalkhor and water-taxes. Memorandum No. 6574, dated 30th ultimo, was put in from the Commissioner, forwarding solicitor's opinion, stating that no portion of the claim against the parties is barred by limitation, and that the case is rather one for a suit, under Section 12 of the Municipal Act, than for distress-warrant under Section 203. A further letter No. 6,759A, dated 3rd instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that Messrs. Thakersey Mulji and Sons having paid the amount due, it is not now necessary to file the suit.

The documents were recorded.

THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Commissioner asked the Standing Committee to give permission to the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens to visit the zoological collections at Calcutta, Karachi, and Jeypore, for the purpose of enabling him to submit a complete scheme for the establishment of a similar collection in Bombay.

The Commissioner, in his letter, said the Superintendent should obtain and submit a list of animals kept in the zoological collections at Calcutta and Karachi, and submit a complete scheme for the establishment of a similar collection in Bombay, either at the Victoria Gardens, if there is space for it, or elsewhere, with estimates of cost of acquiring and laying out the ground of cages with drainage and water-supply, and of upkeep. If a zoological collection on the scale of those in London, Calcutta, and Karachi was to be established in Bombay the Commissioner had great doubts whether space would admit of its being kept in the Victoria Gardens. The Commissioner was also inclined to suspect that the climate of Bombay was so unsuitable for wild animals as to render a zoological collection on an extensive scale very difficult.

The Chairman considered that the opinion of such local gentlemen as Mr. Phipson should first be taken before incurring expense.

The Commissioner did not object to consulting such gentlemen, but considered it imperative that the Superintendent should visit zoological collections in order to get practical details.

The Corporation was recommended to sanction the proposal.

THE DELISLE ROAD SHEEP AND GOAT MARKET.

The following letter from the Municipal Commissioner was laid before the Committee.

Bombay, 29th June, 1893.

Sir,—I have the honor to address the Standing Committee and the Corporation on the subject of the so-called mutton market at DeLisle Road, which is urgently in need of attention if the pecuniary interests and the policy of the Municipality are to be preserved. 2. When the slaughter-houses at Bandora were first established, a concession was, in the interests of the community, granted to a small number (about thirty) phudkaries which permitted them to sell within the city for slaughter within the city a specified daily number of sheep and goats. The object was to enable citizens—principally Hindu citizens—who might require mutton for religious ceremonies, wedding festivals and the like to obtain it without going to Bandora and to slaughter it on their premises. This inter-urban mutton market was at first established on the Esplanade. It was afterwards removed to Byculla, and finally (by Mr. Pedder) to DeLisle Road, where it at present exists. There has been no period of its existence, as I believe, at which it has not been looked on as an unqualified nuisance by the Superintendent of Markets, and I also believe that every Municipal Commissioner has disapproved of it and would have been glad to abolish it—an opinion in which I fully share, believing, as I do, that there is no real necessity for it at all, and knowing that it is the cause of serious abuses. Better meat can be obtained either at Bandora or at the market as cheaply and as easily as at DeLisle Road, and I have no reason to suppose, but quite the contrary that the purpose for which this market was originally permitted is the purpose which it now serves. 3. There are at the present moment sixty-eight licensed phudkaries. They pay Rs. 25 a year for their licenses, and they are allowed each of them to take three sheep or goats a day from the Bandora slaughter-houses for which they pay the slaughter fee of eight annas per head so removed. There is no municipal establishment at DeLisle Road. The so-called market is simply a strip of open land by the road-side, which in times of heavy rain is a mass of mud and water. There is no security against the sale there of any number of sheep and goats beyond the authorized quantity either by licensed or unlicensed persons, and we know with practical certainty that numbers of sheep and goats are brought in from Coorla which have never passed the slaughter-houses at all ; that numbers of sheep and goats which have been rejected at the slaughter-houses as unfit for human food are sold at DeLisle Road ; that the licensed phudkaries habitually sell more than they are authorized to sell by their licenses; that numbers of unlicensed persons carry on a similar trade there ; and that the slaughter without permit of sheep and goats upon the spot by kamatries or butchers, licensed or otherwise, is a common practice. All these infractions of the law go on without any control except such as a casual visit by the Superintendent of Markets or his subordinates is able to afford and thus the municipal revenue suffers, and, what is a much more serious thing, the law and policy which prohibit the sale and slaughter of meat within the city, except under license, is set at naught. The people who carry on their business at DeLisle Road—and the remark applies to phudkaries, whether licensed or not, as well as to kamatries—are a most lawless set, and the intervention of municipal officers is constantly met with opposition and violence. In addition to what I have already remarked on, there is strong reason to believe that collusion exists between the phudkaries and some of the dubashes supplying ships in port, by which the latter requisition double or treble the number of sheep or goats which they really require and dispose of the surplus to the phudkaries, who thus escape the eight-anna slaughter fee, supplies required for shipping not being charged with it. Thus all parties are interested in maintaining the present state of things, the licensed phudkaries, whose interest one would have expected to lead them to reporting and expelling unlicensed phudkaries, having so many illegitimate sources of profit themselves that it is worth their while to acquiesce in illegalities committed by other people. 4. The Municipality has now two alternatives before it—either to abolish this market altogether or to bring it under proper control. My distinct opinion is that it ought to be abolished. It was in the first instance allowed as a concession at a time when the slaughter-houses were unpopular, and it would have been dangerous not to allow it, but the difficulties which then prevailed have completely disappeared. I have no doubt whatever that the purpose for which the market was originally allowed, viz., to serve occasions of ceremonial—is now amply met by the slaughter-houses and the meat markets of the Municipality, and in fact this is not the service now performed by the market at all. People who require meat, whether alive or dead, for special occasions obtain it from the usual quarter, and the DeLisle Road market is simply a half-legitimate and, as regards its original purpose, a wholly illegitimate annex to the slaughter-houses and markets of the Municipality My opinion therefore is that the *raison d'etre* of its existence no longer obtains and that it ought on that account, if for no other, to be done away with. 5. If, however, the Corporation hesitate to take so drastic a step as this, then the necessity will arise in which they cannot fail to agree with me, for putting the market on a proper basis and under proper control, so that no one shall carry on business there without a license that the licensees shall be confined to their legitimate number of animals, and that the indiscriminate slaughtering which now goes on shall be stopped and measures taken to prescribe in every case the exact place of slaughter of every animal and to provide that the orders shall be observed. The first thing to be done is to enclose the market, and that not by a fence which may be climbed over or crept through, but by a solid wall. Next, every phudkari must have his proper stall and do business there only. Then two clerks must be provided —one at the entrance and another at the exit gate (there should be these two gates and no more) ; the former to register the names of the importing phudkaries and the number of animals daily brought in by them, and the other to keep a countercheck by registration, of the animals taken out, the name of the phudkari who has sold them, the name, address, &c. of the purchaser and the place for which a slaughter permit is issued. There must be an adequate force of peons to keep order—a most important precaution, and over all there should be an Inspector on Rs. 75 or 80 a month to have general charge and superintendence of the markets under the Superintendent of Markets. The phudkaries should no longer pay a license fee of Rs. 25 a year, but the stalls should be put up to auction in the regular way. They will then pay, in addition, the slaughter-house fee at Bandora and on passing the clerk at the entrance gate, they must produce a receipt for the fee from the slaughter-house. All this will cause expense, but it will be far more than made up by the stoppage which will be thereby put to the lawless importation of animals which it is now impossible to prevent, and a collateral and more important advantage will be secured by thus obviating the possibility of sale at DeLisle Road of animals, which have not been examined by the Inspectors at the slaughter-houses and of animals which have been examined and rejected as unfit for food. 6. I annex estimates of the capital and recurring expenditure which will have to be incurred, and which, I assure, the Corporation is the least, which ought to be provided if due regard is had to the necessities of the case and the discontinuance of a crying evil and nuisance. I beg to add that I propose, subject to any views which may be expressed by the Corporation on the subject, to limit the number of stalls to fifty which is the outside number which ought to be allowed. Perhaps it will be as well that I should mention in support of what I have said that I received offers this year for farming the phudkaries' fees far in excess of what we realize from them—a conclusive indication of the extent to which we are defrauded.—I have, &c., H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

The capital expenditure was estimated at Rs. 16,000 and the recurring expenditure Rs. 2,568 per annum. The revenue was put at Rs. 29,895.

The Commissioner said there could be no doubt about the importance of the question, as it was perfectly impossible that things could go on as at present. The present question was an administrative one, and he recommended the letter being sent on to the Corporation before the Standing Committee dealt with the financial question.

The letter was accordingly forwarded.

GOVERNMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

A committee of the following gentlemen was appointed to consider the resolution of Government on the Administration Report for 1891-92 :—Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. M. Shroff, and S. R. Roughton.

MORE ABOUT WATER.

The Committee considered Memorandum No. 6563, dated 30th ultimo, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Health Officer, giving analysis of a sample of Tulsi Water from the Reservoir as under :—

Free Ammonia...........................	·15
Albumenoid Ammonia....................	·16

Stating that proposals for increasing the filtering area of the Malabar Hill Reservoir are under consideration.

Dr. Viegas laid before the Committee a sample of Tulsi Water he had received from Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula.

The water was much discoloured and contained a large amount of sediment. Dr. Viegis considered the water extremely bad, and that the water engineer should be asked if there was anything wrong with the pipe.

Mr. Carroll did not think it a fair sample of water as it evidently contained the whole of the sediment contained in the pipe after it had been closed for some time. The water generally flowed much clearer after a few seconds running.

The analysis was recorded.

ANOTHER BURST ON THE TANSA MAIN.

The Commissioner reported another burst on the Tansa main on the Sopari Bagh Road, Parel. It was difficult to say what the cause of the frequent bursts was, or whether the blame could be attributed to any one. The question was now under consideration, and it was not improbable that they would have to relay the whole of that section of the main.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JULY 1.

AT last I can record a "break." All through June the rain never ceased much or little, by day or by night, there was the perpetual drizzle, and the odious dampness over all things, developing in a rich growth of mildew on one's boots, and bringing the blues on mankind as well. July should be our rainiest month, but perhaps—and I fear the wish is the father to this thought—our months have changed places like April and June of this year at Home, and as July has begun as fair and bright as the heart could wish, so it will keep on. The country looks lovely. Our maidans are "grassy lawns," dotted not with daisies but our Belgaum snowdrops. The hills look grey and misty, and vegetation is of luxuriant growth everywhere. The season has been peculiarly favourable to our gardens. Roses and gardenias, I find, flourish abundantly with a very small amount of care. Belgaum, I am told, was once famous for its fruit and vegetables, the outcome of the pains bestowed on their gardens by some old pensioners who had settled here. These old people have died away, and their gardens died with them. Now we depend much on Poona for fruit, and our vegetable is not of the finest description. Goa has supplied us plentifully with mangoes this year. They have been both cheap and good—two advantages that do not always run together. Our houses are, as is usual in the rains, swathed with matting. The gates, I think, strike one as particularly funny-looking, dressed and bonnetted in matting. Belgaum is so full just now that house-room has become as scarce as the depreciating (but now rising) rupee. I fancy it would pay some enterprising individual to build a few good houses. The supply, at present, is not nearly sufficient for the demand. Chummeries are unavoidable, for if they were not indulged in a house apiece would be utterly impossible to discover. The only large house in the station is in such a dilapidated condition as to be uninhabitable, and a good many more houses are just patched up for the time and the huge cracks in their walls look very ominously like falling in. The cry for houses has brought about a universal desire in the minds of our Aryan landlords for increased rents. I heard of a rent being raised the other day at one bound from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60, and so impossible is it to find other accommodation that the demand had to be submitted to.

People here are as shy of speaking about the one and fourpenny rupee as the exchange banks are of accepting the closing of the mints for silver. For the present, I think, all are satisfied that relief is at hand in sending home remittances, and the question of how trade will be affected does not seem to trouble us much so far as we can tell, that is.

Since the race week there has been a lull in the way of gaieties. The badminton tournament, as you have been made aware, was "exciting" at the finish particularly. Mrs. Minchin, who secured the win, was fortunate in having such a powerful partner as Mr. Hodgson. There is a talk of another badminton shed being built. During the rains badminton is so popular that its votaries find it hard to get their turns, and "more room" is their cry. Fortnightly subscription dances have been held at the Club, so Belgaum has not been given over to dulness entirely. Yesterday a large contingent went to Dharwar. Mr. Lushington captained a cricket team of twelve, a scratch, not a really representative team. Captain Haughton and Mr. Johnston represented Belgaum's might in golf, and Captain Haughton in billiards as well. If the result of the golfing turns out as well as it did against Kolhapur, then Belgaum will certainly lift up its head among golfers. The R. A.s had a burlesque performance at their theatre last Thursday, which I hear was very successful. Their theatre is a remarkably good one, and I cannot think why it is not more used. The stage is larger than in the Cheshire Theatre, and the accoustic arrangements considerably better. The R. A. barracks are not so centrally situated, and I expect that is the reason why the theatre is not better known and utilised. A big concert in aid of the Army Guild (the Holy Standard) is being got up by Captain Taylor, and will no doubt under such a veteran in matters musical prove highly successful.

July 3.

The "break" I recorded in my last letter continues, and we are having just perfect weather—splendid weather for all outdoor amusements, and right well is it being taken advantage of. "Sleepy Belgaum" is so complete a misnomer now, that one can hardly realise how fully this station once deserved that name. This morning a grand hunt breakfast was given by Sir George Wolsely, K.C.B., to all subscribers to Colonel Sheringham's hounds. Quite thirty people sat down to a right, royal breakfast. Amongst the ladies were Mrs. and Miss Nugent, Mrs. and Miss Macpherson, Mrs. Sheringham, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Minchin, Mrs. Tennant, Mrs. Badham, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Stretton, and some others. The Cheshire band played throughout the breakfast, and Sir George with his usual thoughtfulness for all invited the bandsmen to breakfast after their duties were over. Five ladies rode to the meet—Mrs. Sheringham, Mrs. Minchin, Mrs. Tennant, Mrs. Badham, and Mrs. Davidson. The sport was bad, but the ride most enjoyable; crowds of Tommies on foot and on horseback joined in the hunt. The rendezvous was rather a comical sight. There were red coats, khaki coats, people on foot, people in "cow-carts," as the dhumney is called now-a-days—children, grown up, and all in a state of intense excitement. The wily Jack, as I have hinted, proved more than a match for even the keenest huntsmen and hounds.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and a common jury :—

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING A MINOR.

Abdul Kureem Dunlop, a European convert to Mahomedanism, committed by Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, First-Class Magistrate of Nassick, was charged with kidnapping Khatija, a minor, daughter of Hajee Abdulla, on the 4th ult., out of the lawful guardianship of her mother, named Bukhtar, with intent to marry her against her will. The accused appeared in a Mahomedan's garb with a *fez* as his head-dress. Mr. Sanders-Slater, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and the prisoner conducted his own defence.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the jury had just heard read by the Clerk of the Crown the charge against the accused, which was that of abducting or kidnapping a child, named Khatija, out of the lawful custody of her mother, with intent to marry her against her will. He would first shortly detail the circumstances under which the charge had arisen, and then read the sections of the Penal Code bearing upon the question. The prisoner was a European, who had adopted the Mahomedan faith, and had gone to live at Bhendy Bazaar, amongst Mahomedans. It appeared that some months ago, about the beginning of the year, the accused made the acquaintance of the woman Bukhtar and her daughter Khatija, and some time about the end of May, the mother being anxious for a change of air, went to Egatpuri with her daughter. The accused also went there, and they all put up in the same house. There were some money transactions between the woman Bukhtar and the accused, the former lending the latter about ten rupees. The woman often asked the accused to repay the amount, a demand which she repeated on Sunday, the 4th of June. The accused said that he would get the money from the bazaar, and asked that Khatija might be allowed to go with him to bring the money to her. The mother had no objection whatever to the accused taking her daughter to the bazaar ; in fact she allowed him to take her child for a short walk. But instead of going to the bazaar and getting the money, he left Egatpuri altogether with the child. He walked with the child through the bazaar, and then went out, and took her into the country, and afterwards passed through a jungle. Later on in the evening, the accused walked on with the child to a place, called Goti, where they put up in a musjid compound, and stayed there at night. On the following day, the accused resumed his journey with the child, walking and riding in bullock-carts in turns. Some time about the middle of that day they got a lift in a bullock-cart, and arrived at Nassick on the following morning, which was the 6th of June. They then proceeded by the mid-day train from Nassick to a place, called Karwadi, and there they put up at a *dharamsala* and remained there for the night. On the following morning, on a suspicion arising as to what the accused was doing with the girl, he was arrested at the railway station, where he was attempting to raise money for some reason or other. The girl Khatija was under sixteen years of age ; as a matter of fact she was about ten or eleven years of age. The accused, in answer to questions put to him, and in the statement made by him to the Magistrate at Nassik, stated that he took the child away with the mother's leave, and with the intention of marrying the child. Even if the reason given by the accused were true, it would be no defence to his action, because under the Mahomedan law, a mother had no authority whatever to consent to the marriage of the child. It was in the first place untrue that the mother had given permission to the accused to take away her daughter for the purpose of marriage. With the object of proving that the mother did not consent to the removal of her child from her guardianship, the prosecution would call a witness who would state in detail the condition in which he found the mother on the morning following the abduction of the child. The mother would state in her evidence that no such permission was given—a statement which would be corroborated by the witness just alluded to, which would satisfy the jury that no such consent was given by the mother. The learned counsel then read the sections of the Code relating to the charges, and said that it would be for the jury to find whether or not, upon the evidence adduced, the accused was guilty of the offence he was charged with.

Bukhtar, widow of one Hajee Abdulla, said she knew the accused, who was living in the same house with her, at Bhendy Bazaar. She had a daughter, named Khatija, who was now in her tenth year. Some time ago she went with her daughter to Egatpuri, where the accused also came. They put up in a house, belonging to a Memon, named Oosman. She remembered the day when her daughter Khatija was missing. Up to that day the accused had been living with her in the same house. She had money transactions with the accused, who was lent Rs. 10. She asked him to return the money on the day her girl was missing. He said he would bring the money from a Marwaree, at Egatpuri. He also said he would take Khatija with him for the repayment of the money. The accused was to take her daughter to a Marwaree, who kept his shop in the bazaar, for the purpose of paying her the amount. It was a Sunday evening when the accused took her daughter away to the bazaar. She did not give permission to the accused to take her daughter to any other place except the bazaar. They left at about 5-30 p.m. for the bazaar. She saw her daughter twelve days after that time. As Khatija did not return that night, she sat on the verandah crying. She lived at Egatpuri for two days, and then came to Bombay to make inquiries, but without success. She stayed in Bombay for about five days and then returned to Egatpuri. She remained there for two days and was taken to Nassick by a police jamadar on the third night. She remained at Nassick for eleven days. She saw her daughter at Egatpuri before she went to Nassick. She never gave permission to the accused to marry her daughter. She expected her daughter back in about half-an-hour's time from the bazaar.

Cross-examined by the accused, the witness said that nobody told her to give her daughter in marriage to the accused, and that she said she could not do so because her daughter was too young. She did not say she intended to wait for a year more before she gave her daughter in marriage. She did not allow the accused to take her daughter to some of the villages near Egatpuri.

In reply to the Court the witness said, the accused, the girl, and herself lived together for about six days in a room in Bombay. They also lived together in a room at Egatpuri for about twenty-five days. It was not arranged at Bombay that they should all live together at Egatpuri. Witness said to the accused that she was going to Egatpuri for a change of air, whereupon the accused said he was also going there on a particular business, and would accompany them. The accused rented a house, and they agreed to live together in one room.

His Lordship : The accused and your daughter used to be a good deal together at Egatpuri ?

Witness : No. They went out only on three occasions.

Did Khatija tell you that the accused had intercourse with her ?—Yes.

How long before he took her away ?—Three days previous to the occasion she was kidnapped.

Did you believe Khatija's statement ?—Yes, I did.

Did you say anything to the accused at the time ?—No.

Did you forbid Khatija going about with the accused ?—Yes, I did.

Did you turn him out of your room ?—No.

How came you to let Khatija go to the bazaar with the accused after this ?—Because Khatija entreated me to go to Bombay in order to be free from the European, and also because I thought that if I did not send my girl as he asked me to do, he would not pay me my money, which was urgently required. The only complaint I made in the matter was to the police when I came back to Bombay.

Khatija, the girl, was next examined, and she related at some length the story of how she was kidnapped by the accused. She spoke of the indecent assaults the accused committed upon her at Egatpuri, and in the jungle on their way to Nassick. She said that her mother never told her that she was to be married twelve months after a particular period to the accused.

In cross-examination by the accused, the witness said that she did not contradict the statement made by the accused to several people that she was his wife, because she was afraid, that if she did so she would be ill-treated by the accused. She made a clean breast of the whole thing to a police sepoy at the railway station, being then assured that she would be protected by the Sirkar, and that no harm would come to her at the hands of the accused.

Oosman Noormahomed, the owner of the Egatpuri house where the accused had put up, said that when he went to demand rent Bukhtar was weeping, saying the accused had taken away her daughter against her will.

Other witnesses were examined, and the case for the prosecution closed.

The prisoner called several witnesses in his behalf. It appeared that he had given his daughter, also bearing the name of Khatija, to a Mahomedan in Bombay, for her support since several months past. The prisoner had told one witness that Bukhtar had promised her daughter to him in marriage. Another witness stated that the prisoner rented a room in a house, in Peroo Street, and that he lived there for about eight days with Bukhtar and her daughter. A resident of Egatpuri stated that Bukhtar on one occasion told him that she treated the accused as her son, and that if he behaved well, she would give her daughter to him in marriage; and that prisoner used to go out sometimes with the girl. The priest of the mosque at Egatpuri said that Bukhtar one day told him that she would give her daughter in marriage to the prisoner. According to the Mahomedan Law, Bukhtar could not give Khatija in marriage to prisoner without the consent of her two brothers. The accused, in addressing the jury, said that the present charge was not the first Khatija had preferred against him, she having made a charge of rape against him before the Magistrate at Nassick, which was dismissed. Khatija, having failed in bringing home the charge of rape, preferred the charge of kidnapping against him. If he kidnapped the girl, how was it that she did not tell the fact to the several people, whom they met on their way to Nassick? The girl said that she was afraid to inform the other people of the fact; but there was no reason whatever for her to do so, because he could not have done any harm to her in the presence of those people. The girl acknowledged before the Magistrate at Nassick that she was promised by her mother to be given in marriage to the accused. It was because there was a quarrel between him and the mother of Khatija at Egatpuri, that the latter wanted to go to Bombay, taking Khatija with her. If he had kidnapped Khatija, how was it that the mother did not lodge any complaint before the police at Egatpuri, but which she did at Bombay some days afterwards? According to Mahomedan Law, if the mother consented to give her daughter in marriage, that marriage was perfectly valid. He could not have kidnapped the girl; and if he had done so, he would not have stopped at several respectable places which he did on his way to Nassick.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, in addressing the jury, said that the charge of rape was not preferred against the accused before the Magistrate at Nassick. It was only a preliminary inquiry made into the charge, which the jury were trying further.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said the facts seemed to lie in a nutshell. Bukhtar said the prisoner took the girl away on pretence of giving her money. If the jury believed the prisoner did so without the mother's consent, the prisoner would be guilty. His Lordship told the jury to accept Bukhtar's statements with some hesitation. It was not explained why the girl went with the prisoner beyond Egatpuri, or why the mother did not complain to the police when the girl did not return. It was strange also that the mother, after being told of the prisoner's misconduct, allowed the girl to go about in his company. If the jury really believed that the prisoner took away the girl without the mother's consent, the prisoner would be guilty of abduction; if they believed he took her away for the purpose of marrying her against her will, he would be guilty of the more serious offence.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship said he could not find fault with the verdict, because the evidence was weak. At the same time he would caution the prisoner against going about the districts with girls.

The prisoner was then discharged; and the Court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day.

MILITARY NEWS.

Some transport elephants are to be transferred to Lahore from Umballa.

Lieutenant H. H. Turner, R. E, is transferred from the Bombay to the Baluchistan Command, Military Works.

Brigadier-General A. P. Palmer, C. B., having returned from privilege leave, resumes command of the Allahabad District.

Second-Lieutenant R. A. Gillam, R.E., attached to the Military Works Department, is posted to the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

A detachment of 40 men of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, Rurki, have been ordered to Gilgit to relieve the Sappers now there, who return to India.

Ninety days' accumulated privilege leave of absence, from the 18th July inclusive, is granted to Captain A. E. Whistler, 2nd (Q. O.) Bengal Light Infantry.

Lieutenants F. C. Wallis, 15th Madras Infantry, W. S. Eardley-Howard, 29th Punjab Infantry, and A. J. N. Harward, 10th Bengal Infantry, are appointed to the Upper Burma Military Police.

Arrangements have been made for the storage of arms, accoutrements and clothing for Native Reservists at Allahabad, Ferozepore, Multan, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan and Edwardesabad.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave in India:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Brownrigg, Rifle Brigade, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Oudh District, 30 days' privilege leave to Ranikhet.

Major H. Fergusson, 3rd Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant M. L. McEwen, and Captain E. de G. Beaumont, 16th Lancers, remain at home on leave until 7th August, 28th August, and 15th November next, respectively.

The orders for the move of a company of the 37th Bombay Infantry from Loralai to Fort Sandeman have been cancelled, also the orders for two guns of the Derajat Mountain Battery from Fort Sandeman to Shingarh.

The War Office have engaged the two Armament Artificers to take charge of the position-finding instruments at Aden and Bombay, on the conditions that they will be liable to serve elsewhere than at those stations if desired.

The General Officers Commanding Districts have been empowered to grant privilege leave to lady nurses. The regulations have hitherto required that such leave should be granted by the Principal Medical Officers of the Presidential Armies.

The Committee for awarding prizes in the Military Cart Competition will be:—The Quartermaster-General in India (President), the Officiating Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh, and the Commissary-General for Transport, with the following technical members:—One railway workshop carriage superintendent, one expert in tonga and bullock-cart building, and the Chief Mechanical Engineer at Cossipore. The Committee will meet at Calcutta.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave out of India:—Bedfordshire Regiment.—Captain J. A. Campbell for 4 months on private affairs in England in extension of 8 months already granted him. Gordon Highlanders—Lieutenant and Acting Paymaster C. A. Walker-Leigh for 4 months to England on medical certificate. Border Regiment.—Major C. G. Brind for 28 days in England in extension of leave already granted him. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieutenant J. H. Gwynne for 6 months to England on private affairs. Captain E. D. J. O'Brien, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Fyzabad, 90 days' privilege leave to England.

The following appointments have been made:—17th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant C.E. Wood, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster. 23rd Pioneers.—Lieutenant Colonel S. V. Gordon, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant; Captain A. E. Jones, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command; and Captain W. H. Jameson, Wing Commander, 32nd Pioneers, is transferred in same capacity. 6th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant C. H. M. Doughty, from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 10th Bengal Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant C. G. Campbell, from the Scottish Rifles, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 2nd Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant L. G. Carter, 12th Madras Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

In the Eastern Circle, Bengal, the Inspector of Military Accounts has found considerable sums of money entered in the cash accounts of Corps as paid away on account of Government but not charged against Government in the General States of accounts forwarded to the Pay Eaxminer, Calcutta. On this the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, has issued a circular calling attention to the stringent orders of Government that all payment, of whatever nature, which are made on behalf of the State should be charged to Government in the accounts rendered to the Pay Department on the earliest practicable date, and on no consideration should they be left out of the accounts even temporarily, as all charges against the State should be shown as expenditure in the public accounts without any avoidable delay.

News from Smyrna, published in the "Odesski Listock," states that two hundred Russian Jews having Turkish passports, and coming from Odessa, were landed at that port by the last Russian mail steamer. The authorities at Constantinople had refused to receive them. This party of refugee immigrants were practically destitute, and were temporarily located in the open court of the Smyrna Synagogue. The more serious and lamentable aspect of the matter is, says an Odessa correspondent, that such parties of evicted and destitute Jews are now leaving the South Russian port by nearly all the bi-weekly Russian steamers for Constantinople and the Levant. The Turkish anthorities naturally give no heed to their spurious claims of Ottoman citizenship or to their passports bearing the visa of the Turkish Consulate-General in this city, so long as they are not possessed of a certain sufficiency of means, and they are packed along to shift as best they may in any minor Asiatic port where they may be permitted to disembark.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW CURRENCY REMEDY.

The *Rast Goftar* observes: At last the Government of India have taken the momentous step and interfered with the currency of the country. Whether it is fraught with good or evil, we would prefer rather to wait upon the course of time, than take part in the vaticinations of prophets on the one side or on the other. The Government suffered from the evil for years, and it grew and grew till it became insupportable and brought the country almost to the verge of the abyss. It became a matter of supreme necessity that something must be done to save the country from bankruptcy and ruin, and no one will say that the Government have intervened too hastily, for they have taken action only when they beheld that they were within measurable distance of a great catastrophe. In two years the fall in exchange had added four crores to the expenditure. With the repeal of the Sherman Act, a further fall was inevitable, and the value of the coin might then have dwindled down to the value of a shilling. The government of the country, which cannot be carried on in present circumstances without suffering heavy deficits from year to year, would then have become a financial impossiblity; and if the ruling power, in the face of these perils and dangers, has decided to abandon the attitude of *non possumus*, it is done with the sincere desire of averting an almost certain calamity. If the disease had been left to itself it pretty surely meant death. They were consequently well advised in applying a remedy, rather than have none at all even if it should be in the merest hope of its proving efficacious. There was before them the example of several European and other States which had regulated the currency to their advantage, and although the State of India, with its political relations with England, and its commercial relations with gold as well as silver-using countries, presented special difficulties, it is believed that the measures which have been adopted will, at all events, leave a decided balance of advantage in favour of this country. The proposals, which have been accepted, have proceeded from a committee of financial experts whose judgment is entitled to the highest respect. There has been a practical unanimity among them as to these proposals, and the fact that the unanimity has been arrived at among economists of different schools of thought, inspires additional confidence in the value of their recommendations. The Herschell Committee's report is worthy of the reputation of its members, and the measures urged by them, although they will prove most momentous and far-reaching in their effects, have not been drastic as to effect a sudden and violent change in the currency. The end in view is the probable introduction of a gold standard, but it is sought to be secured by tentative means, and in the light of experience. The silver currency is continued, but at the same time a gold standard is intended to be introduced.

THE FORTHCOMING ROYAL WEDDING.

Says the *Gujerat Mitra*:—The grand and joyous event of the celebration of the marriage of H. R. H. the Duke of York with Princess Mary of Teck will have already passed off, before our next issue has come out. We therefore take this opportunity of congratulating, in behalf of H. M's loyal subjects of Surat, the happy royal pair on their wedded life in anticipation of the celebration taking place on the 6th instant. We are glad to notice that steps are taken in the metropolis to send valedictory addresses, presents and messages, &c. It is probably too late for Surat to manage for the transmission of an address. But it will be very graceful if the local corporation meets at an early date and resolves to send a brief congratulatory message which should reach her Majesty's family on the 6th of July. That will be a right loyal step.

THE LORD BISHOP'S SERMONS.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—The book of sermons preached by Dr. Mylne, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, at St. Thomas' Cathedral and elsewhere, has more than one claim to our attention. It is published by Mr. Nusserwanjee Manekjee Cooper, who has made the publishing of books, and especially school-books, a business in itself, and has very unostentatiously developed it to a degree of success hitherto unattained in India. In the last sermon, entitled Retrospect and Prospect, which also gives the book under notice its title, Dr. Mylne appreciates the aspirations and the first flush of enthusiasm of youthful life, which sapient old-age calls crudeness. "God grant," says the Lord Bishop, "that I may help some in later life to see how they may keep alive in themselves that sympathy with the aspirations of younger people which is our own best protection against Cynicism." Nor is his Lordship's appreciation of youthful enthusiasm unqualified. He admits that the glasses through which youth sees things are "highly coloured." However, Dr. Mylne's verdict is more in favour of youth than old-age, whose ripe shrewdness the Bishop will have tempered with "unworthy enthusiasm" of youth. Besides the one sermon we have noticed here, though necessarily briefly, the book contains several others, which will repay perusal. Dr. Mylne is a very clear-headed thinker, and his language is natural and, therefore, very impressive.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—Natives of India will not be so very sorry to hear that the affairs of the East India Association are not in a very flourishing condition. The Association was started by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and was largely aided by munificent gifts from Native Chiefs and others; but its control and guidance gradually slipped away from the hands of its original promoters, till it became at last an exponent of the views and feelings of Anglo-Indians. The Council of Management consists of Anglo-Indians, with a few solitary exceptions of Indians. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's name still appears in the list of the members forming the Council, but for any influence he can exercise on the working of the Association, he might just as well be out of it altogether. The Nawab of Junagadh and Gowrishankar Udeshankar had made for the benefit of the Association an assignment in trust of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively, which expired in December last; and it is significant of the thorough change which has taken place in the aims and objects of the Association that neither the Nawab nor the heirs of the late Dewan of Bhownagar have cared to renew it. Anglo-Indian merchants and officials have every right to form societies for the dissemination of their views from their own stand-point, and, therefore, although Indians may not much sympathize with the Association, they can have nothing to say against it. We should rather wish it to flourish than not to exist at all, because it is always a valuable advantage to have all sides of a question before us. And it must be allowed that there are not a few valuable and interesting papers read under the auspices of this Association, which are on subjects which do not affect any racial or sectional interests. If people in England were only to know that the voice of the Association is not always the Voice of India, we shall, in the words of the native applicant for employment, ever pray for its long life and prosperity.

Mr. J. Woodburn, officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and Mr. J. Mackay have resigned their seats as Additional Members of the Legislative Council, and the resignation of the latter has been already accepted. The reason for Mr. Mackay's retirement, is that the new rules which permit the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to elect its own representative in the Council having been published, he did not wish by retaining his seat to stand in the way of the Chamber exercising its new privilege forthwith. Mr. Mackay, however, will offer himself to the members for election, and we should imagine there can be no doubt but that his return is a moral certainty.

Major H. W. Pearse, of the East Surrey Regiment, is of opinion that in the large majority of cases men cannot be relied on for hard and continuous work in India until 22 years old, and that as our present conditions of service compel us to send soldiers there at least a year before that age, we must reconcile ourselves to the fact that about one-seventh of the British troops are permanently unfit for active service. This proportion would, however, be reduced in the event of a war in Afghanistan, where the climate is better suited to Europeans. How long soldiers can serve in India without loss of efficiency is a question that has been much disputed. This authority believes that men go on improving, under ordinary circumstances, for seven or eight years, and that if they were allowed a furlough to England after five years in India they could well serve there for a second period of five years.

M. Zola, a Paris correspondent says, is still too busy to be a candidate for election to the Chamber of Deputies. The "Gil Blas," having published an article headed "Zola, Deputy," M. Zola writes to that paper as follows: "Many thanks, my dear conferre, for the many laudatory things you write about me. I am exceedingly sensible of them, but not alone my fear of lacking eloquence would cause me just now to decline any political candidacy. I have still big literary undertakings on hand to which I must devote myself out entirely. Later on, yes. Perhaps after having fought with books it is a very tempting dream to fight with speech only. It is but a dream with me; still, your article has given me the greatest pleasure, just because it flattered that dream, and I ask you to believe me, yours very obliged and devoted, Emile Zola."

CALCUTTA AND THE SILVER LEGISLATION.

The Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes: It cannot rightly be said that any of the markets have quite recovered from the Babel created at the commencement of the week through the new currency legislation. Peace and contentment have certainly not been fostered by the action of the Indian Office on Wednesday, in complacently selling Councils at 1-3 7-8 immediately on the house being set in order for a one and four-penny rupee. It is nothing unusual to have to listen to irresponsible critics on the system adopted in London in the sale of each weeks' Councils, but never before were people more justifed in expressing their views on the subject. Among even those who could see nothing to approve in the new order of things, there was a disposition like good law-abiding citizens to accept the situation mainly because it promised stability. Yet the very first transgressors were the home Government in breaking away from 1s. 4d.. and this notwithstanding that the Secretary of State was oversold and is presumed at the moment to have been full of money. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that there was again a confusion of tongues on Thursday morning, nor is there a single person here who can understand the reason for the retrograde step. If this is a sampie of the way that the bills are to be handled in future, it will force business men to lose all faith in the Whitehall portion of State financing. Not only were the exchanges driven down three-sixteenths of a penny, but in rupee paper in London the price was forced down from 71 to 69¼. For obvious reasons it should be the object of Governmet at the present time to sustain the price of rupee paper by every means in their power. Had the offers at 1-3 7-8 been rejected, it is a certainty that they would have been capped by 1-4, seeing that only 24 hours previously 1-4 1-32 had been paid for the identical article, and that nothing had occurred in the interval to alter the position.

To the exchange banks the closing of the mints to free coinage has undoubtedly not been an unmixed blessing, and the earlier decision of Government to shut out every ounce of the metal on the spot or in transit, was viewed as somewhat *zubberdusty*. No legislation is ever entered on to needlessly hamper legitimate trade, there is therefore every reason why in this case the state should concede the point. It is gratifying to learn that the matter is approaching a satisfactory solution. The Government will not be directly out of pocket by granting the actual mint-outturn, and anything short of this will needlessly embarrass the holders of the bars. There is no greater mistake than to imagine that purchases of the metal in London for remittance to the East are simply speculation. Every ounce taken by the Institutions that finance the foreign trade of the country is directly against simultaneous operations at this end, and so the purchases from nothing but the most legitimate of exchange banking transctions. One reason assigned for the reform of the currency is to avoid fresh taxation; a refusal to accept the metal now in the hands of the banks and in transit would be equivalent to a more than ordinarily severe tax.

Now that a gold currency is prospective, there is an interchange of thought on the subsidiary measures that might be adopted towards attracting the yellow metal to this country. In the Native States it is believed much might be done by educating the people into the desirability of substituting gold for silver money, which would also lead to the unearthing of hoards of the more precious metal. An attempt was also made to-day to ventilate the idea of utilising opium as a medium. by making it a condition that buyers of the drug at the Government sales paid half in gold. With the Government monopoly in opium, there would not appear at first sight to be any grave difficulties in so experimenting. Other ideas of greater or lesser ingenuity are also being put forward by those who believe there will be no true happiness under the new legislation until we have a real gold coinage actually in circulation.

Locally the price of silver bars of 17½ betterness has been affected in the bazaar by about 7 per cent during the week. Prior to the new legislation it was weight for weight Rs. 106½ per cent, it then fell to 99, and is to-day 99½ to par for ready, though for forward delivery the nominal quatation is 90 to 91. Among a variety of other ideas talked of, is that of venturing on the Chinese idea of silver ingots, or shoes as they are called in Shanghai, which are passed by weight. It is difficult to say how the natives of this country would take to it, nor what prohibition Government might intervene if the practice became general. It would certainly be going back a step in the civilisation of the country to admit this form of of semi-barter.

CHAMPAGNE—JUNIORS, BOTTLED BEER.

LEADERS OF THE BAR.

Replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Judges," at the Lord Mayor's banquet, on June 7, the Lord Chancellor seized the opportunity to recognise the hearty co-operation which he had received at all times from the members of the Bench in any endeavour to bring about an improvement in the administration of the law. Two improvements were desired—diminution of expense and expedition. Effort must be as strenuous to avoid expense as to secure expedition. But to make litigation cheap was not an easy matter. The fees of counsel were pointed to as a great source of expense. That nobody could for a moment deny, but there was a simple remedy. There were numberless counsel ready to conduct all the cases that there were to conduct on the most reasonable terms. But litigants would have particular counsel who were not cheap, and it was obvious that if they indulged in luxury in the way of counsel they must pay for it as for any other luxury. Men complained of paying one hundred shillings a dozen for champagne, but they could remedy the matter very simply by drinking bottled beer or cheap champagne. (Laughter.) They could not have a luxury without paying for it. To diminish expensive litigation, they must select counsel who would be content to work for smaller remuneration. Those who insisted upon engaging counsel of exceptional experience and powers, he was afraid, would be unable to avoid great expense; the only way in which they could avoid it would be not go to law at all. (Laughter.) But her Majesty's judges were working in the direction of cheapening litigation wherever possible, and expedition had been secured to an extent which in former years would hardly have been thought possible. At one time, a Middlesex action waited a year before it could be heard, and a cause in the House of Lords waited two or three years. Now, in the House of Lords a cause did not wait two or three months, and in the Court of Appeal the judges were hearing appeals in cases that had been tried only three or four weeks previously. In the Courts arrears were considerably reduced, and causes were not more than two or three months old in any of the Courts. He did not say that all that could be desired had been achieved. Still, they had reason to congratulate themselves on what had been accomplished, and to hope that before long, as far as concerned expedition, our judicial procedure would be in a condition at which everyone must rejoice.

The Solicitor-General, replying to "The Profession of the Law," said he was convinced that, though they might do much to simplify legal procedure, they never could make it a cheap enjoyment for litigants. (Laughter.) He thought that a great deal of our litigation must be due to the sporting spirit of our people, who preferred to fight out a question rather than settle it by peaceable methods. (Laughter and cheers.)

AN ABSOLUTE CONTRADICTION.

Mr. Gladstone received so many letters respecting a story circulated during the Whitsuntide holidays, that he has asked his colleagues to lose no opportunity of giving it. This is the story: that the Queen has intimated to the Premier that the rejection of the Home Rule Bill by the House of Lords must be at once followed by a dissolution of Parliament. In the Lobby, last night, Mr. Henry Fowler gave an emphatic contradiction to this statement. Lord Spencer's secretary, Mr. J. H. Archer, has sent the following note to a correspondent: "Lord Spencer asks me to thank you for your letter of yesterday drawing attention to the paragraph entitled, 'Resignation of Lord Spencer.' I am to say that there is not a word of truth in the whole statement." The London correspondent of the "Liverpool Post" declares himself in a position to give denial to the report that has been circulated to the effect that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman is on the eve of resigning his position in the Ministry. It is true, the correspondent says, that the War Secretary has throughout considered that the progress of the Home Rule Bill would be greatly fascilitated by accepting all the more reasonable amendments, but this in no way implies a serious difference of opinion between himself and his colleagues. The correspondent has reason to know that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman is not in the least bit likely to take such an extreme step as has been attributed to him.

Mr. Labouchere, speaking at Northampton recently, said there was only one scheme of making peers that he could assent to, and that was to make at once 500 peers pledged to vote the abolition of the House of Lords immediately upon going there. (Laughter and cheers.) He suggested that after January 1, 1895, the House of Lords should cease to exist.

LORD ROBERTS AT THE E. I. U. SERVICE CLUB.

Lord Roberts was on the evening of the 16th ult. the guest of the East India United Service Club, at a banquet at the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole. Lord R Churchill, M. P. presided and among those present were Sir Trevor Lawrence, Major Gen. E. Atlay, Col. F. M. Birch, Gen. H. W. Black, Gen. Sir S. Browne, Gen. H. Le G. Bruce, Gen. J. P. W. Campbell, Mr. F. C. Carr Gomm, Lieut.-Col. N. Chamberlain, Major Gen. C Coote, Major Gen. Sir W. G. Davies, Lieut. Gen. S. De B. Edwardes, Mr. C. D. Field, Mr. J. H, Fisher, Col, C. J. O. FitzGerald, Major-Gen. A. FitzHugh, Major-Gen. J. T. Francis, Sir Hugh Gough, Col. G. C. Grant, Sir L. Griffin, Col. A. G. Hammond, Capt. T. B. Heathorn, Sir J. Hills Johns, Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy, Mr. A. Keyser, Mr A. J. Lawrance, Mr. J. Lumsden, Sir H. Lyall, Sir I. B. Lyall, Sir D. MacNabb, Sir C. S. Moncrieff. Sir W. Moore, Mojor-Gen. D. J. F. Newal, Col. Nicholson, Mr. W. H. Propert, Sir J. B. Richie, Surg.-Col. W. H. Roberts, Gen J. R. Sladen, Sir D. Stewart, Major-Gen. G. Stewart, Col. J. G. Watts, Sir R. West, Mr. P. Wigram, and Col. H. F. Jackson.

The Chairman, after proposing the usual loyal toasts, gave that of "The Navy, Army, the Reserve Forces, and the Civil Service of India," which was responded to by Rear-Admiral Bythesea, C.B., V.C., for the Navy, Gen. Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.B., for the Army, Col. A. T. Lawrence, C.I.E., for the Reserve Forces, and Mr. L. Bowring, C.S.I., for the Civil Service of India.

The Chairman next proposed the toast of the evening, "The health of General Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C." He said Lord Roberts had left and indeliable mark on the history of India, and no one could appreciate better than himself (Lord Randoph Churchill) the great services Lord Roberts had rendered. (Cheers.) As one who for a short time officially and for a long time unofficially, had been deeply interested in India, he was able fully to recognise the distinguished and memorable services rendered by their guest as Commander-in-Chief in India. Lord Roberts had returned to this country with a larger knowledge of what was necessary to be done in connection with the Indian Army and India's frontier defence, and for the absolute military security and perfect defence and safety of India, than had been gained, he thought, by any other man of modern times. (Cheers.) He was sure the blaze of Lord Roberts's Afghan triumphs had in no way become dimmed, though several years had passed, and he (Lord Randolph Churchill) should ever remember with joy that he was Secretary of State for India when Lord Roberts was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. (Cheers.) Lord Roberts's achievements—his reputation as a General, strategist, and organiser of victory, and his hold on the affections of the Indian soldiers marked him out for that post with a distinction which no politician and no Minister could have disregarded—(cheers)—and he was convinced the appointment of Lord Roberts did much to influence the Consuls of the great Russian Empire at a most critical time in the relations between Russia and Great Britain. (Cheers.) If they knew and could realise the military condition of India in 1885 to resist the advance of a great military Power, and if they knew the conditions now, it would be difficult for them even if they were well informed—even for himself, who had considerable knowledge of the state of things, it was difficult—to measure the contrast between the inadequacy of the Indian resources in 1885 with the far greater resources, the almost illimitable resources, for resisting the attack of a great Power at the present day. (Cheers.) All that they owed to Lord Roberts. They must recollect that though the changes in the Indian military position were great, and though they were very costly, no alarming or intolerable increase had fallen on the Indian military expenditure. Personally his official connection with Lord Roberts ceased at the time of the conquest of Burmah, but he was thankful to say that his friendly intimacy with him, and the mutual confidence which existed between them did not cease, and it was a matter to him of the greatest rejoicing to mark the progress of Lord Roberts's great work, and as he watched its development to reflect on the great good luck that he had in being, however indirectly, connected with the origin of Lord Roberts's remarkable and historical enterprise. For the time their noble, illustrious, and gallant guest was with them. He was back in his native country, surrounded by his family and by regiments and brigades of friends, and for a time, and only for a time, he was ceasing from his labours; but he came back to them, to their great joy, still young in the best sense of the word, still full of the energy and vigour for which he had been distinguished through all his career, and still full of that vast military experience which had been of the greatest benefit to the Empire. He had before him a continuation of his great military career, reaching up, he was confident, to the highest post in the Army of the British Empire. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) He must know that the story of his deeds and exploits would endure in the memory of many and many a long generation, and with the hope and with the conviction that a long life was before him, and that the country would for a long time be assisted and protected by his genius, he gave them the health, inviting them all to join in that toast with the utmost enthusiasm and devotion, of Lord Roberts, the greatest soldiers of their age. (Loud cheers.) The toast was most cordially drunk.

Lord Roberts, who was loudly cheered, said, in response to the toast, that the chairman had spoken in very flattering terms of his past services. This much he could honestly and truly say—that those services could not have been performed had he not the advantage of the example and help and experience of his gallant predecessor, Sir Donald Stewart. (Loud cheers.) It was Sir Donald Stewart who showed him how to get from Cabul to Kandahar; it was Sir Donald Stewart who thought of the defences of the North-West frontier; it was Sir Donald Stewart who insisted on the Government of India increasing the Army. (Cheers.) He could not conceive anything more gratifying to a soldier on his return to his native land than to know that the services that he might have performed had been viewed with approbation by his fellow-countrymen, and it was especially gratifying to him to receive such a practical proof of the approbation of those whose approval he most valued—namely, his comrades belonging to the Indian Civil Service and the Army in India, with whom and amongst whom he had spent the whole of his career. (Cheers.) As he looked around he saw many well-known and distinguished men who had made a name for themselves before he entered the East India Company's service. As for the younger men who were present, he confidently predicted that they would uphold most jealously that high standard of integrity and valor which he was proud to think had ever characterised the civilians and soldiers who served her Majesty in India—a standard which he believed had seldom been equalled, and certainly never surpassed, in the administration of any civilised power in the world. Now that he had come back to England it was extremely difficult to realise that more than forty-one years had passed since he entered the East India Company's service—years during which many a stirring page of history had been written by some of the eminent soldiers and statesmen who had come there to do him honour that night. That night he found himself for the second time the honoured guest of the club to which belonged the members of the united services of her Majesty in the East Indies. It would be impossible forhim within the limits of an after dinner speech, to dwell at length on the deeds of the members of the service which they had performed in bygone years. If time permitted, what a long roll of heroes he could mention! At the close of his Indian career he found himself the graceful recipient of many honours and rewards. He knew full well that none of them could have fallen to him without the loyal assistance he had invariably received from the civil and military services in India—an assistance and co-operation for which he would ever be grateful. Nor could he forget the kindly thought which prompted them to entertain him there that evening or the very handsome reception they had given him. He was not unmindful of the further high compliment they had paid him in asking him to have his portrait painted for their club. It was indeed an honour of which he was deeply sensible, and for which he begged to offer them his best thanks. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Roberts will take his seat in the House of Lords on Monday next (June 19). On June 9, Lord Roberts spoke at a meeting held in the Board-room of the C. E. T. S., for the purpose of forming an Army Temperance Association for England, on similar lines to that started and worked with success by himself in India; and in the evening he was present with the Duke of Cambridge at the annual dinner of the Royal Artillery.

FROM THE "GEORGES" TO PRINCE GEORGE.

A scheme for presenting Prince George with a gift from the "Georges" in the House of Commons has now taken shape. The present is to be given by members of the House whose first name is George; and it is to take the form of an enamel, bearing the letters G E O R G E, for the Prince to wear with his Garter. The cost of the present is expected to be £200. Sir George Baden Powell is acting as hon. secy. of the fund, and he is being assisted by Lord George Hamilton and Mr. George Leveson-Gower.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay,

LORD SALISBURY ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Lord Salisbury, speaking on June 12 at the Surrey Theatre, at a meeting arranged by the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations to protest against the Home Rule Bill, said: There can be no doubt that we stand at a critical juncture of public affairs. During the earlier years of the present century there was a succession of men whose fame was not unworthy to compare even with that of Mr. Gladstone, who were able to deal with Ireland in other ways, and who never brought us into the chaos and confusion in which we find ourselves at present. Among the Tories there were: Mr. Pitt, Mr. Canning, and Sir Robert Peel; among the Liberals Lord Grey, Sir John Russell, and Lord Aberdeen. Under the influence and guidance of these great men there was a constant improvement. Suddenly, some evil genius suggested to Mr. Gladstone that he would mend Ireland, and since that time we have had no peace, and the aspect of the English Parliament to the Irish question has changed. I agree with some of the things he did, but I strongly disagree with others; but what I wish to bring to your mind is that the violent and sudden departure from the policy which, generation after generation, the great men of the nation had pursued, was full of danger and certain to lead to confusion, no matter how bright the visions of the speculative politician may be to whom that departure is due, no matter how excellent the motives by which he was driven. Let me give you from recent events an illustration of what I mean. You heard of that terrible accident which happened the other day at Washington. A man desired to put an electric dynamo into the cellar of a house, digging into the walls and digging under the foundations. Nothing could be more admirable than the object he had in view, nothing more excellent than lighting the house with electricity. But his proceedings were not opportune. He did not notice that he was dealing with an ancient building that many men had tried to repair, and that he was exposed to all the dangers which the frailty of that building might involve, and therefore he dug freely, and the result was first the top floor, then the second, and then the third floor, all came down and some thirty people were killed. That is the history of Mr. Gladstone's policy in Ireland. With regard to Home Rule, we are asked to believe that its concession will make the Irish people our friends for ever. We begin by passing a system of finance which, in the opinion of all English financiers, will involve additional taxations to the English people, and, in the opinion of Irish financiers, will lead Ireland to bankruptcy in the first year of her independence. The way in which Ireland contributes her share of the Imperial expenses—that is to say, to the defence of the Empire in its various froms—is by handing over the Customs duties of the Irish ports to the English Treasury. The remarkable thing is that we have tried this game of Customs duties before. By way of raising the Imperial contribution, we put Customs duties on the tea that went into Boston harbour. The Boston people took the tea and threw it into the sea. You would meet the same desperate resistance from the Irish if you attempted to raise your Customs duties, but at all events it does seem curious that in this great effort to promote the union of hearts in the desire to find a constitution which shall provide absolute peace and unanimity between the two islands, that we should have selected the very subject on which a hundred years ago our great dependency broke away from the Empire. Look at the condition of Ulster and the loyal population. It does seem an incredible extremity of baseness that in order to satisfy the political exigencies of a party in difficulties we should cast these, our old defenders, to the wolves. Is it likely that two sections which have hated each other for three hundred years, if the minority is handed over to the majority, that there should not be a constant succession of cases in which oppression or rebellion should be imputed on one side or the other: and do you think the English House of Commons will be deaf to those cases? Do you imagine they will see the Ulster people oppressed? Do you imagine they will furnish estimates in order to pay an army that should beat down the Ulster self-defence? We know that that can never happen. But the consequence of our knowledge is that that subject will furnish the matter for the bitterest debates and conflicts and that you will be further away than ever from that era of peace from Irish subjects which is to restore to the British Parliament the leisure for dealing with British questions. To go a step further, we are told that these men are men with a general tendency to agreement, and are bubbling over with the milk of human kindness. Notwithstanding, however, the angelic feelings which Mr. Gladstone's conduct is calculated to produce, it does not appear to enable them to agree among themselves. (Cries of "Sexton" and "Committee Room No. 15.") Quite so. Mr. Parnell, Mr. Davitt, Mr. Sexton—it is a very remarkable list. I have not the honour of their acquaintance. I have no doubt that they are men of great ability, but it is remarkable that a set of patriots struggling for an object which they say they have aimed at for generations, fighting against superior odds, taking advantage of the capricious action of a single statesman of enormous power—it is odd that in such a crisis they should not be able to effect union amongst themselves. It shows the inveterate passion for the shillelagh which no consideration of expediency are able to extirpate from their minds. I am anxious to bring you back to this point, that the question we have to consider is the probability of the angelic theory prevailing—(laughter)—that these men, who have fought us for centuries, whose fathers when we were quarrelling with Spain took the side of Spain, who when we were quarrelling with France took the side of France, and who when we were quarrelling with America took the side of Americans—who have been brought up and nourished on hatred to England, and who are in the hearts of the nations that certainly do not love England—can be safely entrusted with a position in Parliament which, if they misuse it, will enable them to wreck altogether those institutions that we have cherished. If we were plunged into a great war our difficulties would consist in the maintenance of our communications with other countries, because two-thirds of the food we require is obtained from other lands. Are our Irish neighbours free from all the failures of humanity? Mr. Gladstone talks of our attributing to Irishmen a double dose of original sin; but can any man fail to consider how Ireland stands in relation to our western ports of Glasgow, Liverpool, and Bristol? There is another very exraordinary provision which, if it ever passes into law, will be recorded as most curious—I mean the retention of Irish representatives in the House of Commons. Have you considered the depth of humiliation to which that will reduce you? Until about sixty years ago there was a system in this country called pocket boroughs. The pocket boroughs which were in the hands of a few individuals were objected to by the people of this country very much, and after a great struggle they were swept away, but by Mr. Gladstone's Bill we are to have a hundred pocket boroughs, and these in the hands of foreigners or of persons who, for all practical purposes, will be foreigners. At all events, the boroughmongers of the past were Englishmen. If England suffered they suffered too, but there was this countervailing advantage, that if things went well it was all right for them. But now it is proposed that there shall be a hundred pocket boroughs in the hands of men who, as regards a vast number of questions, will be absolutely indifferent as to the result of the votes they give. (Cheers.) Now we know the power of a member of Parliament is something very great, even enormous, but it is checked by this—that he must give account to the constituents whom he represents. Everything he does affects their interests, and they will hold him to strict account if those interests have been betrayed. But with your hundred Irish members voting on purely English subjects, it will be a matter of perfect indifference to them what happens to the English constituencies. They will be as free from all responsibility as if they were a hundred French Deputies, who had received the right of voting in the English House of Commons. Is that likely to tend to harmony and agreement? Do you think we shall suffer quietly when we see measures that have been thrown out by British majorities made the law of the land by these irresponsible foreigners? My impression is that you will see an amount of resistance on the part of the British people such as you have never seen before. Well, but take it a step further. It is evident that, if Home Rule be granted to Ireland, Scotland and Wales will also insist upon Home Rule, and no doubt they will insist upon it upon the same terms—that is to say, that their members shall remain in the House of Commons to vote on all English questions—and that the English Parliament shall have no right to vote on matters concerning Scotland and Wales. The result will be that Ireland, Wales, and Scotland will vote on all that concerns England, and England—poor England—will have no right to a voice in anything that concerns them. And the irritating thing is to remember that England will have brought this about—at least so far as Wales and Ireland are concerned—by the process of conquering Wales and Ireland, and that the result of conquering Wales and Ireland will be that Wales and Ireland will govern England. I cannot believe that that arrangement is one that will tend to harmony, or that we shall escape from sessions occupied by Irish questions to the exclusion of every matter of English interest. But there is an answer to all this. It is an answer very characteristic of our age, of which foreigners are somewhat inclined to make use, and of which I suspect posterity will be more scornful. It is that the Irish are angels. They are very remarkable angels. (A Voice in the gallery: 'Who are you insulting? and interruptions.) I am afraid there is an Irish angel up there. (Loud laughter.) It is quite right he should be in an elevated position. (Renewed laughter.) It is said there will be no quarrels in the future. There is a union of hearts. The intense gratitude to Mr. Gladstone for having turned on the opinion of his whole lifetime will last for many a generation to come, and will calm every suggestion of Irish indignation or Irish self-interest. Well, when we press for some proof of this extraordinary theory as to the nature of Irishmen, we are told that it will be their interest to remain friends with England, and that therefore they will never quarrel with England. I wonder whether a man who uses that argument has ever turned the most distant attenton to any portion of the history of the world, because ever since the dawn of history there have been in all parts of the world incessant conflicts, and in all those conflicts it was always, at all events, safe to say, with respect to one of the parties, that their action was contrary to their own self-interest. Everywhere where human beings have fought they have been stimulated, not by a careful consideration of self-interest, but by anger, by pride, by misconception, by unreason; but they have fought in all classes and through all ages. Why, do we not constantly see in the newspapers some case, in which a wife has aggravated her husband, and the husband has broken the head of the wife? On grounds of pure self-interest that was exceedingly absurd. It never could have been the interest of the wife to aggravate her husband; it never could have been the interest of the husband to break the head of his wife; but yet these things have been and are, and you have had to make laws and to inflict punishment in view of that very unreasonable state of affairs. What is there to lead us to think that the Irish Government of the future, the Irish Government, which will, no doubt, be driven by Archbishop Walsh and Mr. Timothy Healy and other men like unto them, will be angelic, free from all the ordinary failings of humanity? Mr. Gladstone talks of our imputing to the Irish a double dose of original sin. He talks of our representing them as being not human beings in anything except the form, but he entirely ignores the teaching of every page of history which he will be willing to turn back. From the first to the last there have been quarrels, and those quarrels have been the result of the passion and the unreason of man; and if pure considerations of self-interest, and if perfect union of hearts and gratitude for the tergiversation of a past statesman should have influenced men, there never would have been any quarrels in the world at all. There is every probability that England's necessity will be Ireland's opportunity, and that any trouble in which we fall abroad will be greedily taken advantage of by those who hate us in Ireland, in order to nourish the power by which our food supply is to be stopped. These are no trivial matters. These are not matters of ordinary concern. On one side is threatened action against the vitality of those institutions to which you have been accustomed to look for the conduct of the ordinary Government of the country and the carrying out of those reforms which the lapse of time renders necessary. On the other side, you see that this change threatens your power of supplying yourselves from the sea, and gives a tremendous advantage to any maritime Power with whom you may happen to be at war. These dangers, no doubt, will be conjured if the optimist views of the Irish character should be accepted. If they are such men that they will never quarrel, they will never remember any traditional hatred, they will never take advantage of any opportunity to carry their own interests into effect. But if they are like ordinary men, you are running a fearful risk. You are staking the efficiency of those institutions by which your liberty has been nurtured, and on which your prosperity reposes, you are staking the stability of that Empire by which alone England exists as a nation.

Subsequently a resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to offer the most determined opposition "to a measure which would be fraught with disaster to Ireland, dishonour to Great Britain, and be detrimental to the strength of the Empire."

IMPERIALISTIC HOME RULE.

Mr. S. Laing, formerly M.P. for the Wick Burghs and afterwards for the county of Orkney and Shetland, writing to the Kirkwall Liberal Association, of which he is honorary president, says:—

It is on wider public grounds that I regret that my eighty-two years preclude me from taking a more active part in the preparations for the next General Election, which must come soon, and will be of unparalleled importance. It will decide whether the Empire is to be strengthened and consolidated by giving Ireland the control of its own local affairs, or whether we are to fall back on another period of the wretched policy of ruling it as a conquered province in the interest of a small minority and according to English ideas. Not that I doubt the ultimate success of Home Rule, for a cause which, after seven years of incipient discussion, has led to the practical result of converting a majority of 120 *against* it into one of 40 *for* it, is manifestly destined to survive, as all other great Liberal reforms have done, in the struggle for existence. But it is of immense importance that what has to be done should be done promptly, and advantage taken of the present favourable disposition of a large Irish majority to close the evil record of coercion and unite with the great Liberal Party of England and Scotland in making a real "union of hearts" between the two kindred races. As a strong Imperialist, and one who has had peculiar opportunities of taking a large and statesmanlike view of the interests of this great British Empire, I am thoroughly convinced that coercion means *weakness*, and conciliation strength, in the day, should it unhappily come, when we have to "speak with an enemy in the gate." In the decision of this great question every vote will tell at the next General Election, and especially votes from Scotland, as the best answer to the absurd claim of the Unionists to monopolise the education and intellect of the country is afforded by the fact that Scotland, which is certainly not the least intelligent, educated, sober-minded and hard-headed portion of the Empire, returns a large and increasing majority in favour of Home Rule.

AN OLD "FRIEND" OF INDIA.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held on June 14, the following resolution, proposed by Sir F. Forbes Adam and seconded by Mr. John Alexander Beith, was unanimously adopted:—

Having regard to rumours at present in circulation respecting the recommendation of Lord Herschell's Committee to close the mints of India to the free coinage of silver, this Board now renews the earnest and unanimous protest contained in the resolution passed on December 19th last, in the following terms: "An alteration in the existing currency laws of India, either in the direction of closing the mints to free coinage of silver or attempting to establish a gold standard, is to be deprecated as certain to disappoint the expectations of those who advocate change as being fraught with possibilities of serious economic loss and political danger and as undesirable, looking either to the recent financial history of the Government of India and to the steadily improving condition of the people, or to India's commercial relations with Europe, the Straits Settlements, China, and the Far East."

Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the United States Treasury, has made a statement in regard to the working of the Sherman Act in the United States, in which he says that during the eleven months to May 1 the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion amounted to 49,961,184dol., and the amount of such notes paid in gold was 47,745,173dol. The bullion itself is stored in the vaults of the Treasury, and can neither be sold nor used for the payment of any kind of obligations.

TWO NEW LORD MAYORS.

The "Daily News" thinks Mr. Gladstone's letter to the Mayors of Manchester and Liverpool announcing that the Queen had conferred the title of Lord Mayor on them and their successors is a very appropriate recognition of our Municipal institutions. The great experiment from which Tory croakers—"'tis sixty years since"—anticipated every kind of calamity and disaster, has proved a most striking success. Our great towns have as a rule chosen their best and most capable citizens to govern them, and in almost everyone of these communities the municipal administration is distinguished by its entire freedom from corruption and its enlightened care for the best interests of the town. Each of these municipal governments is a successful example of Home Rule; and any additional honour or power conferred upon them is a tribute to the great principle of full popular self-government.

The "Standard" views the honours from another standpoint. "It is," it says, "one of Mr. Gladstone's recent theories—he has not yet disavowed it, so far as we can remember—that the metropolis enjoys, as the geographical centre of our national life, so many advantages that its influence must not be strengthened by giving it a Parliamentary representation equivalent to the number of its inhabitants. It is, we presume, an extension of this centrifugal theory that he has now put into practice. Londoners may take it as a mild hint that other towns are thought worthy of courtship, and 'the opinion of the civilised world' is to be collected from all quarters where there is any prospect of receiving a favourable reply."

WRITERS AND READERS.

LADY ISABEL BURTON's life of her husband wil be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall towards the end of this month, in two volumes, of about 800 pages each, with numerous full-page portriats, fac-simile letter, maps, and other illustrations. There are twenty-one chapters in the first section of the life, dealing with Sir Richard's early days, his rustication at Oxford, his Indian and African career, and his official duties as Consul at Brazil and Damascus. In the second volume there are seventeen chapters treating of Sir Richard's fourth and last consulate at Trieste, spiritualism, and miscellaneous traits of his character and opinions. A list of the author's works is given in the appendix.

Messrs. Elkin Mathews and John Lane were preparing for issue last month the first part of a new work, entitled, "Oxford Characters," a series of lithographed portraits by Will Rotherstein, with text by F. York Powell and others. It is to appear monthly in term, and the initial part will contain portraits of Sir Henry Acland, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.D., and of Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher, of Christ Church, captain of the University Boat Club. A small number of each part will contain proof impressions of the portraits, signed by the artist.

It is a pity that something cannot be done to save authors from employing already-used titles for their books. A short time ago Messrs. Sampson Low and Marston issued a work by Miss Bickersteth, with a preface by the Bishop of Exeter, entitled, "Japan as we saw it." Another book bearing the same title was issued only in November last by a Boston firm of publishers, written by Mr. Robert S. Gardiner. "A Queen of Curds and Cream" is also a title that has been used by two different ladies for a story.

All admirers of Mr. Kipling's unique gift of verse—a gift which has perhaphs the right to be called genius says the "Chronicle"—will be sorry to note the falling off in the poems he is now issuing. The worse is the latest appearing in the "Pall Mall Gazette," and called "The Merchantmen." Mr. Kipling has simply appropriated the refrain of the old sea-going "chanty" "To pay Paddy Doyle for his boots," and written new verses for it. Their quality may be judged from one stanza :—

Now we have come to youward
To walk beneath the trees,
And see the folk that live on land
And ride in carriages.
Oh, sure they must be silly gulls
That do with pains desire
To build a house that cannot move
Of sticks and bricks and mire.

This is poor stuff, adds our contemporary. The line about sailor men "That use upon the sea," surely mistakes the old phrase, "to use the sea." The Merchantmen" is quite unworthy of the author of "Barrack-room Ballads."

The Custom House authorities do not often stop books coming into England without some very satisfactory reason. Their latest move is, however, rather absurd, and shows a curious ignorance on the part of those having jurisdiction over foreign literature. A short time ago the Royal Saxony Society of Science published, by subscription, a volume edited by Paul Hartwig on "The Greek Cups and Vases," a magnificent work of 700 pages, royal quarto, which was to be sold in England at £11. Several copies were ordered, but the Custom House authorities refused to allow a companion portfolio containing seventy-five coloured plates illustrating the letterpress to be delivered in London, on the plea that they were indecent. Taking into consideration the high price which was to be charged for the work, and the fact that the copies ordered were intended for the British and Unversities' Museums, it does not seem quite clear why the authorities should have taken such a step. One complete copy has, however, reached a Londoner's hands despite the caution exercised by the representative of Mrs. Grundy at the Custom House.

A volume of selections of poems, written by Mrs. Augusta Webster, once a member of the London School Board, representing Chelsea, will be published shortly by Messrs. Macmillan. Mrs. Webster has written seven large books of poetry. The same firm will issue Mr. Marion Crawford's new novel in three volumes, "Pietro Ghisleri," and the latest addition to the Eversley series, "Goethe's Maxims and Reflections," translated by Mr. T. Baillie Saunders.

A new novel by Annie S. Swan, entitled "Homespun; or, a Story of a Simple Folk," will be published by Messrs. Hutchinson. The plot deals with a phase of Scottish life and character believed to be entirely original. The novel will be issued in one volume, illustrated. An Edinburgh bookseller is said to have sold last year 30,000 copies of Miss Swan's works, and if this be so it is easy to believe the additional statement that she is the most popular woman author in Scotland.

"From Wisdom Court" is the title of a volume of twenty-nine humorous essays on various every-day subjects by Messrs. Merrimam and Tallentyre, illustrated by M. F. Courbain, which Mr. Heinemann will issue in a few days. The authors state, "To each other we dedicate this work."—Miss Dorothy Leighton's new three-volume novel, "As a Man is Able," will be ready next week, as will also "Appleton's Guide book of Alaska and the North-West Coast," by Miss Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, both of which will be issued by Mr. Heinemann.

Mrs. B. M. Croker, the author of "Pretty Miss Neville," has written a series of short stories, with the collected title of "To Let," which will be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus early this month. Many of the tales deal with Indian life, with which Mrs. Croker is well acquainted, her husband, now on leave in England, being a major in an Indian regiment, and it is almost certain that some of the characters will be Scotch, for this author is fond of writing about her own nationality. The same firm are about to publish a volume of stories by Mr. James Payn, called "A Trying Patient," with a frontispiece by Stanley Wood.

A book which has obtained no little popularity in America, "The Rose," by Messrs. H. B. and G. H Ellwanger, published in Rochester, U.S.A., in 1882, will be shortly issued by Mr. Heinemann. The volume deals with the history and cultivation of the rose, the family characteristics of the various groups, with descriptions of the varieties now generally grown. As producers of new roses, the French, we are told, continue in the lead, though an extremely large proportion of recent varieties are mediocre or useless for ordinary cultivation, or resemble so closely other well-known sorts as to be of no increased value in themselves. The book states that the English come next, sending in "some excellent novelties." The authors wish to know when a blue rose will be grown, as so many gardeners have wished before them.

The history of Marlborough college, which Mr. Murray will publish early in July, will be illustrated entirely by old pupils. The three introductory chapters of the book, under the head of "The Mound and its Neighbours," has been written by Mr. A. C. Champneys, and tells the story of the site now occupied and owned by the college; how that it was first a royal residence, then the country home of the Hertfords, afterwards converted into the most notable coaching hostelry in the West of England, and ultimately became the main building of Marlborough. The history of the school itself, from its foundation to 1869, has been written by Mr. A G. Bradley, who has described the events connected with its origin, opening years, and early struggles. Mr. A. C. Champneys carries on the history from 1870 to the present day, and Professor Butcher has writen an account of Dr. Bradley as a teacher. The games and sports section has been edited by Mr. J. W. Baines, the contributors, including several well-known old boys.

We have heard a good deal about the wonderful 100-page edition of the New York "World." In it there was an article on "Mother Goose," containing some wonderful statements which have since been diligently copied into a vast number of American papers. As, for example, that Strabo translated a verse by Aristotle into the following Latin :—

"Diccora, diccora, dogium :
Ascendit mus horologium :
Insonuit hora,
Fugit mus sine mora,
Diccora, diccora, dogium."

Not content with this, the New York "World" gravely unearths the following elegiacs by Pausanias :—

"Parvula Bopipias amissos quæritat agnos,
Nec reperire locum quo latuere potest.
Desine, Bopipias, redeuntes nocte videbis,
Caudasque incolumes post sua crara ferent."

It now transpires that these, and other excellent versions of a number of nursery rhymes, were the handiwork of a well-known Boston "savant," Dr. Bigelow, who is, alas! no longer alive to enjoy the success of his pseudo-classical effusions.

A CORRESPONDENT at Sofia is informed that the Bulgarian Government intends shortly to take steps to acquire the control of the lighthouses on their Black Sea coast with the intention of materially reducing, if not entirely abolishing, the light dues now payable by vessels entering Bourgas, Varna and other Bulgarian ports. At present these lighthouses are under the control of a French company holding a concession from the Porte, with the administration at Constantinople. This concession lapsed some six years ago, and was renewed by the Porte without in any way consulting the Bulgarian Government. As an example of the tax on foreign commerce with Bulgaria levied by this company, a good deal of which is English, the Austrian-Lloyd steamer which performs the coast service under contract with the Bulgarian Government pays over 30,000 francs or more than 1,200*l.* sterling a year for these light dues.

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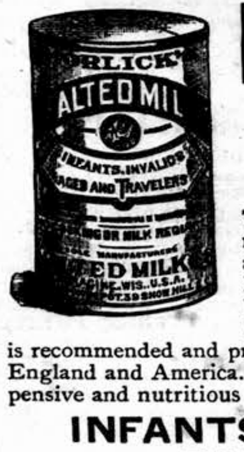

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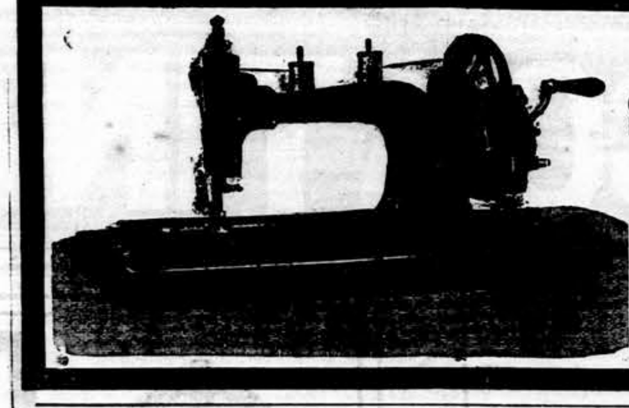

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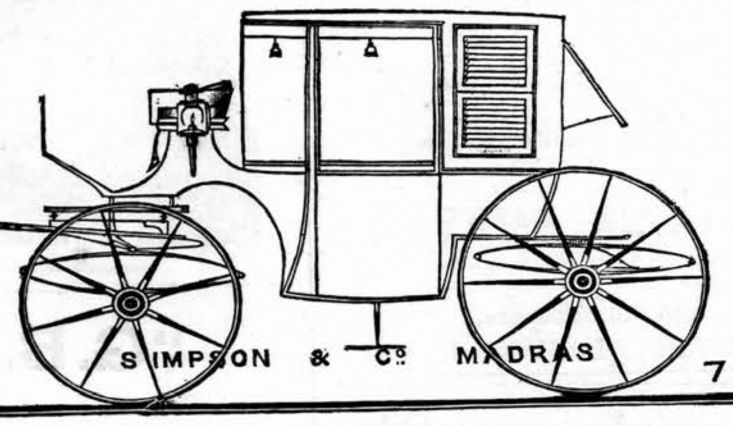

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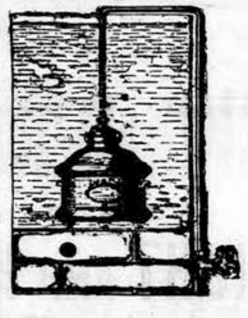

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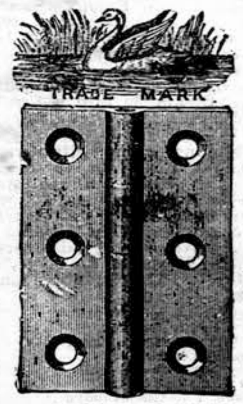

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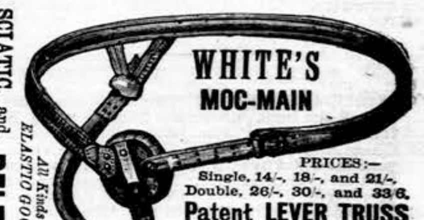

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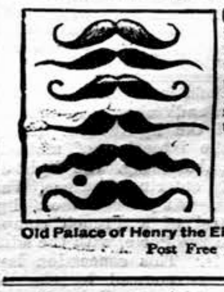

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